PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk — LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 52,622—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. MASSILIA	5,023	G. W. Cockman.	26th July
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,264	F. N. Tillard	9th "
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS received. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese	4252	29th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6300	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 539-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	30th July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	6,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug., 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes at the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON.

13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 1st August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,434 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
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DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly. REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES. SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,

TROOPSHIP AGENTS,

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, can effectively be carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Strofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANTAK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

NEW PERFUME SPRAY DIFFUSER.

TREACHER & Co. have just received a parcel of New SPRAY DIFFUSERS in elegant Cut Glass and heavy Silver Mounts.

The Spray is produced by a very ingenious pump worked by pressure of the finger and infinitely superior to the ordinary article.

A handsome Present for a Lady.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld.,

12, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed the SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the SIDEROSTHEN PAINS SYNDICATE, LD.

SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or chip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

A large consignment of this Paint has just been received.

Price and Samples on application.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 13	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose Income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.

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THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS

with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for a high class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.

ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED

DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES,

or from

MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 5-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I KONG LOY and LONGEE, Managers of SHEN YEP HIVAY KIVAN for and on behalf of the said Shee Yep Hivay Kivan have contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, in French Bank Building, at No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All those two several pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Muzawerpakhady 4th Row, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,749 and 2,749 square yards making in all 7,498 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 43, New, Nos. 11365 and 11366, Old Survey Nos. 228 and 238 and New Survey No. 2213 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3443, and Street No. 38 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house formerly of Purshottim Morar and others and now of the said Purchaser, on or towards the West by the Muzawerpakhady 4th Row aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Haji Hassoon Haji Ardoola and now of the said Purchaser, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it by the property formerly of Rustomji Eduljee Baria and now of the said Purchaser and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Shee Yep Hivay Kivan.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1902.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHANTARAM NARAYEN DABOOLKER, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, in French Bank Building, at No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Muzawerpakhady 4th Row, being in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264, New No. 11641, Old Survey No. 240, and New Survey No. 2255, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3138, and Street No. 13, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the properties of the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, on or towards the West by Muzawerpakhady 4th Row aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the Muzawerpakhady 3rd Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1902.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. namely

Rs. 180 per whole Share.
Rs. 45 per quarter Share.

has been declared and made payable on and after 4th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th July to 4th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1902

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the Fort Residence of Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Bart. Hornby Row, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1899 and 1900.

2.—To confirm the Honorary Auditors already appointed for 1901 and 1902.

3.—To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
F.I.I, M.S.A., London,
Secretary, Bombay Native Dispensary.

NOW READY.

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WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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RESERVE FUND £650,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.
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Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

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Deposit Receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

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For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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	Per cent.
For 2 Years.....	5½ Per Annum
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

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Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest 15 per cent per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50 and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Manager,
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 13 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 2-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	250
2 Do. ,, 100	,,	...	...	200
2 Do. ,, 75	,,	...	...	150
4 Do. ,, 50	,,	...	...	200
10 Do. ,, 25	,,	...	...	250
100 Do. ,, 10	,,	...	...	1,000
200 Do. ,, 5	,,	...	...	1,000
200 Do. ,, 1	,,	...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dharrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 24,

2½ per cent. Consols	£25 5-8	=	— 1-8
2½ per cent. Reales	£16 0 1-2	=	plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£93	=	— 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 5-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. New York	58	=	plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	=	1-4
Do. New York	4·27 7-8	=	unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 2 per cent.		=	do.
" Short London Bills	2 1-2 "	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 1-8 "	=	— 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 "	=	— 1-8
6 Do. Do.	3 1-4 "	=	— 1-8
Interest, day to day loans	2 "	=	plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-8 "	=	plus 1-8

Extra Bills in Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

Linseed, 54, July-Aug. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 16,000. Spot 4 21-32—1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·14	4·26	4·29	
5	4	3	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·16	4·14	4·14	4·14	4·13
4	4	4	3	3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 Bales.
" Last year	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" Continent	4,000
Mid-Uplands	9 1-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of July	8·33 — 32
Do. do. Dec.	7·67 — 11
Coffee	5 1-2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 13-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·20 —19
Do. Dec.	7·50 —11

Closing tone steady.

Freight Coals. Cardiff to Bombay, 8s. 9d.

Metals.

Copper Brazlers £76-10-0.

Yellow Metal 6½ per lb.

Tin Plates £0-13-9.

Bar iron Belgium £5-3-0.

Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.

Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total liabilities	£28,300,000	Inc.	£ 200,000
Public Deposits	£11,700,000	Inc.	£ 300,000
Other do.	£39,400,000	Dec.	£ 300,000
Other Securities	£25,900,000	Dec.	£ 300,000
Notes and Gold	£26,400,000	Inc.	£ 300,000

The Bank's reserve is 52 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 24th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,302	bales.
Wheat	2,176	cwts.
Linseed	201	"
Rapeseed	2,795	"
Gingelly seed	152	"
Poppyseed	103	"
Groundnuts	689	"
Castorseed	934	"
Rice	25,133	"
Myrabolams	1,733	"
Cottonseed	1,206	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Crop reports continue to be satisfactory from most of the growing districts. The very heavy rains of last week have been replaced by showery weather, and cotton plants are thriving. From Wadhwan and Limbdi, however, complaints are still received of want of rain, and we learn that the absence of it is causing anxiety. The news from Broach, Khandeish, Berars, and Central Province is good, and up to the time of writing, prospects are bright. With a continuance of the present course of the monsoon for the next two months, and light rains in October, we may expect excellent crops for the ensuing shipping season. In the meantime, our stock season is in full swing, and business both in imports and exports is generally restricted. Money is very cheap, and there are abundant supplies available. The Rupee Paper Market has fluctuated since our last report. Buiiers for the settlement of Thursday next have already been made in large amounts, the Banks being willing to lend money on this security at or about two per cent. per annum. The Bulls succeeded in raising the rate to about Rs. 98 for the early settlement, but this brought out renewed selling by the Bears, and with easier advices from Calcutta, the market again declined to Rs. 97-14. A large business is reported daily in the bazaar, and as the settlement draws near more excitement is probable. The very easy state of the money market assists the Bulls to carry over, but while it is generally reported that cash paper is scarce, there is a strong Bear party at work, who succeed in pulling down the market when any pronounced rise has taken place. These fluctuations induce fresh operations, and business proceeds on large lines.

The Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent. loan of thirteen-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, was successfully issued on Monday last. Tenders amounting to Rs. 22,500 at and over Rs. 103-10 were accepted in full, and the balance of Rs. 13,27,500, at Rs. 100 9 received about 30 per cent. The total tenders came to 33 lakhs. This stock is very popular with local investors, and always finds a ready market in Bombay. The rate of allotment of this new loan compares with Rs. 99-5 for the loan of eleven and-a-half lakhs issued on the 22nd July, 1901, and it may be considered very satisfactory.

There is a Bombay Municipal loan for 12 lakhs, 4 per cent., repayable, 4 lakhs in 1943, and 8 lakhs in 1920, advertised for issue on Monday, 11th August. This will close the local loans for the current year.

Exchange has continued firm since last mail left, but the volume of business reported has been on small lines. In Bank Paper, forward contracts have been made at our quotations noted below for the various deliveries, and in some cases business has been put through at the higher rates for slightly earlier dates. Mercantile paper has been scarce, and though bills are still offered at the rates ruling last week, with the firmer tone now apparent in forward exchange, Banks are unwilling to continue buying into next year at 1-1 16 for 3 months' sight D. A. On the other hand Merchants are not keen sellers, as business for next season is still in prospective. A small line of ready private wire was reported at 1-3 31-32. Meanwhile there is more enquiry from buyers of exchange than there is from sellers, and ready, T.T. is asked for at 1-3 31-32 to a moderate extent, but the rate has not yet been conceded by the Banks, though it could probably be obtained from the 15th August. The firmness in the market is entirely due to outside influences as there is little doing locally to carry up the rates.

	Bank T. T.	Bank De- mand.	3 months St. D. A.
July	1-3 15-16	1-3 31-32	1-4 1-8
August	1-3 15-16	1-3 31-32	1-4 1-8
September	1-3 31-32	1-4	1-4 5-32
October	1-3 31-32 1-16th	1-4	1-4 5-32
	1-4 15-32nds		
November	1-4	1-4 1-32	1-4 3-16
December	1-4	1-4 1-32	1-4 7-32
January	1-4	1-4 1-32	1-4 7-32
February	1-4	1-4 1-32	1-4 7-32

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 19th July, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 14 52 253	Decrease
Other Deposits	18,08,724	Increase
Credits Undrawn	2,38,921	Decrease
	34,79,898	Decrease
Government Securities	37,263	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	4,404	Decrease
Credits on Securities	2,07,297	do.
Loans do.	1,12,100	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	18,11 595	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	97,341	do.
Cash	23,61 112	Increase

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 37 3-4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 15th inst., shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	Rs. 28 lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office	28	Increase
Do. Branches	51	Decrease
Government Deposits	33	do.
Bank's Investments	8 1-2 "	Increase.

We have no change to report in either of the Presidency Banks rates, which remain at 3 per cent. per annum. The quotations for short lived deposits are nominal. Several Banks refuse to take such deposits, but they can be placed at 2 per cent. per annum for two months and two and-a-half per cent. per annum for three or four months. It is impossible to say how long the present state of slackness may continue. Last year we had to wait until the latter end of August before rates began to harden.

The mail of the 11th July arrived here this morning, brings silver to Bombay, £20,0.0, and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	14'40,
Bombay	"	7'80,
Madras	"	24'40=41'10 lakhs.

The mail of the 18th July, due in Bombay about the 1st August, brings silver to Bombay £30,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	21'40
Bombay	"	7'90
Madras	"	0'2=40'20 lakhs.

The mail of the 25th July, due in Bombay about 8th August, brings silver to Bombay £ 30,000 and gold £30,000 also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	27'40
Bombay	"	12'10
Madras	"	1'00=41'00 lakhs.

There was no hesitation this week about the allotment of Council Bills at 1-3 31-32. The Tenders at the rate received only ten per cent, and extra allotments were afterwards made at 1s. 4d. At about this time last year, with very heavy weekly shipments of silver to India, Council Bills were not required, and for several weeks scarcely any allotments were made. But at the present time the comparatively small shipments of treasure do not enter into competition with Council Bills, and there is a good demand for them.

The following are the closing quotations for local Debentures :—

		Repayable	Rs.
3½ per cent Bombay Port Trust		1923	100
4 per cent	"	1931	101
4½ per cent	"	1931	104-8
4½ per cent Bombay Municipal		1926	95-4
4½ per cent	"	1923	98-12
4½ per cent	"	1926-40	98-8
4½ per cent	"	Tanna	102-8
4½ per cent	"	24 7-16	102-8
4½ per cent	"	Sanitary	102-8
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust		1923	90-4

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty,	Rs. 67-3	Ready.
do. do. do.	" 67-3	1st Settlement
do. do. do.	" 65-8	2nd do.
English Bar gold	" 24-2	Ready.

In the Bullion market the chief interest of the week has been centered in the silver settlement commencing to-day, and in which the big operator has made a corner. He is the holder of a large stock and it remains to be seen how it will be handled. There has been little doing for future delivery in silver, while for gold the enquiry is very limited.

We have very little of interest to report regarding our local Cotton Market. The position is entirely unchanged, and so far as early deliveries are concerned, they are uninfluenced by any movements in prices advised from Liverpool or America. Our stocks are low, but are sufficient for the Mill consumption and the small enquiry expected from Japan and China, so far as the trade can judge at present. But current prices are likely to be maintained, and these are too high for shipments to Europe. The demand from that quarter is therefore practically nil. Holders of stock continue to meet the demand from the Mills and from Japan shippers at current rates. But when a sudden drop is reported from New York, and buyers here reduce offers, dealers refuse to sell and no business is reported. This applies to spot purchases. So far as business in new crops is concerned, the transactions reported up to the present time are confined to sales by European shippers. Quotations are more or less nominal, and until the trade is in a better position to judge of the outturn of the growing crop, which cannot be until the rainy season is much further advanced, we are not likely to hear of pucca business on a large scale. Advices so far continue to be very satisfactory, but the rains were late setting in, and everything depends on their due continuance, and the final showers to bring the plants to maturity.

The Seeds Markets have been steadier during the week under report. The rapid decline in Linseed advised last mail, caused a renewed enquiry for the article to spring up, and a reaction took place. The dealers again raised rates, and refused to meet the demand, the result being a restricted business, and a falling off again of the enquiry from the consuming markets. On Saturday last a few sales were made at Rs. 9-4. By Wednesday the rate was raised to Rs. 9-12, and with a slight decline yesterday, we close to-day with sellers at Rs. 9-12 and buyers at Rs. 9-9. The Rapeseed Market has remained steady at about last mail's quotations with a small business passing. Poppyseed has been in slight request at Rs. 8-7 to Rs. 8-8 with a few transactions reported. In Castorseed, also, a little has been done at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-4. In new crops we hear of some small purchases by shippers of Gingellyseed for December-January delivery, but nothing has yet been done of sufficient importance to record. Advices from up country of the sowing of the new crops have come to hand, and satisfactory weather reports from most districts are received.

The Piece Goods Market is showing some signs of improvement and up-country dealers are for buying. Bombay dealers, however, will only sell for immediate delivery. Hence there have not been many sales effected. Prices remain unchanged except for Peperill drills where cheap sales by firms for forward deliveries have brought the price down by about 2 annas. The general tone in the bazaar however is better. Some indent business has been, done but dealers are afraid to buy for distant shipments as the general feeling in the bazar is for a fall in Manchester prices.

The local Yarn Market is quiet but firm. There has been very little inquiry during the present week.

In Metals, Copper and yellow Metal are again very quiet. About 200 bundles Y. M. sheets were sold, standard brand, at £56-10 ready. No forward business is passing. In the Iron Market enquiries are coming out for hoops, but below Home equivalents. Sales are reported of Steel sheets, favorite brands, at much under current rates G. C. sheets have declined owing to heavy stocks. Spelter, lead and quicksilver are practically neglected.

In Coals small resales of Jardines Navigation are reported ex-ready steamer at Rs. 12-4 and a line of Heilgers Standard July to December shipment reported at Rs. 12-8. The market is quiet. In writing last week, by a printers error, we stated that Desturgur was sold at Rs. 13-8 each month of next year. The rate should have been Rs, 13-2.

In the Freight Market their is very little doing in ready steamers, and rates are unchanged from last week. A few small lots were booked for Dunkirk, August loading at 10s. 6d. Some lines were booked for December shipment, picked parts at 13s. and for January at 13s. 6d. We hear of nothing doing for the intermediate months. There have been no fixtures reported during the week.

The Share Market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at 1267 1-2 and are steady at the rate. Commercials are weak at 45. In Mill shares Manekji Petits went up to 1655 but during the latter part of the week they are quiet at 1640. Centrals and Swadeshis have improved to 1460 and 582 1-2, respectively. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at 382 1-2 while Currimbhais have changed hands at 5-10. David Mill shares are quiet and unchanged at 240. Kohinoor Mill shares are quiet at 290 and Laxmi Cotton Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at 835 cum-divid.

In Press shares New Bears have changed hands at 575 and New Indians at 155. Mofussils are unchanged and steady at 447 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valleys have changed hands at 442 1-2 and Arabistad Tantej are quiet at 585. In miscellaneous list Bombay Telephones have changed hands at 24 1-2 and Port Canvings and Land Improvements at 452 1-2. Treachers are unchanged at 640 and Kempa at 253. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares have changed hands at 62 and Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance have improved to 90. Badham Piles are quiet at 157 cum-divid; the rest of the Companies are unchanged at previous quotations, with very little doing.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do do do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do		109 1-4
Marks 3 do do		137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		129
Shanghai 30 " "		171 1-2
Japan 30 " "		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Quite,

Cash	97-
1st Settlement	97-
2nd do.	97-

Money Market—Very easy.

BANK RATES.

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone easier.

Ready	9	11
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	12
do. Forward		
Yellow Gaurasi, Ready	7	3
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	8	3
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	
Forward	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	1,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'40	4'34	4'22	4 15
6	5	4	— 5
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March.**
4·13	4·10	4·10	4·10
4	1—4	1—4	1—4
March-Apr.			
4'10			
—4			

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	8,231
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd July	2,084,237
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,664
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	16,523
Total	20,187
Shipments from 1st October to 23rd July :—	
Europe	486,784
Japan	209,435
China	89,747
Coast Ports	10,463
Total	1,026,129
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	167
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,816

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	8,892	Bales.
Wheat	39,097	cwts.
Linseed	4875	"
Rapeseed	13,159	"
Gingelly seed	785	"
Poppyseed	6,070	"
Groundnuts	375	"
Castorseed	14,545	"
Rice	140,894	"
Myrabolams	3,371	"
Cottonseed	4,143	"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowmuggar 3 30-32

The Manchester Markets has been quiet.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 19th July yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £28,300,000, increase £200,000 ; Public Deposits £11,700,000, decrease £300,000 ; Other Deposits £39,400,000, decrease £300,000 ; Other Securities £25,900,000, decrease £300,000 ; Notes and Gold £26,400,000, increase £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 52per cent. of the liabilities.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CARTHEW-YORSTOUN—July 3, at Melville Street, Edinburgh, wife of Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun, Bombay Cav, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—DRURY—July 1, at St Jude's, Kensington, Cap H St J Fraser, Indian Medical Service, to May Sophia daughter of the late G Ouseley, Bengal Civil Service, and widow of the late H Drury.

GOFF—MACLEOD—July 2, at the Cathedral, Inverness, Capt B Goff, 1st of the Highland Light Inf, to Helen Maria, daughter of the late Capt N A Macleod.

HATHAWAY—BUNYARD—July 2, at St Mary Magdalene's Church, St Leonard's-on-Sea, F J Hathaway, M B, Ch B (Edin), to Rose Mabel, daughter of T Bunyard.

HOPWOOD—KENNEDY—July 2, at the Parish Church, Kelvedon, Lieut G Hopwood, R N, to Mabel, daughter of the late M Kennedy.

DEATHS.

BEADLE—July 6, at Queen's Gate Gardens, Major-Genl J Beadle, R E, aged 78.

BIRCHELEY—July 2, at Wimbledon, J B, son of the late Capt J B Bircheley, 52nd Kent Regt (The Buffs), aged 80

DARLING—July 2, at Alfred St cet, Bath, Major-Genl S Darling, late of H M 9th Regt, son of the late General Sir R Darling, G C B, aged 77.

FAVIELL—July 3, at "Sandhurst," Tunbridge Wells, William Frederick Faviell, in his 84th year.

FITZGERALD—July 1, at Cadogan Gardens, the Hon. Lady Fitzgerald.

POONA.

BIRTH.

RANDLE—July 21, at Poona, the wife of C E Randle, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

AINSLIE—July 21, at Bihar, the wife of Edward Francis Ainslie, of a son.

STEWART—July 20, at Nathia Gali, N-W Frontier, the wife of Major J M Stewart, 5th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—SHEPPARD—July 17, at the Presbyterian Church, Rangoon, by the Rev A F A Moir, Abigail G Sheppard, eldest daughter of the William Goodall, of Philadelphia, to Alexander Scott, of Darjiling.

DEATH.

ROLES—July 11, at General Hospital, Calcutta, of acute dysentery, Henry Fortescue (from Grantown-on-Spey), Assistant, B S N Co, Ld.

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KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 2-34 m. 2-49a. Low water, 8-4m. 8-57a.

Bombay Native Dispensary, Sir D. M. Petit's Fort residence, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. V. Artillery.

B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Baronet Cricket Club.

B. B. and C. I. Second XI vs. Y. M. C. A.

Ralli Brothers C. C. vs. Municipal C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 3-19m., 3-27a. Low water, 8-57m. 9-49a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Esplanade Cricket Club.'

THE LATE FATHER BOCHUM, S. J.—On Monday next at 7 a.m., a Requiem Mass will be sung in the hall-chapel of St. Xavier's High School.

ARRIVAL.—H. H. the Rani of Baroda, attended by fifty followers, carrying three guns and three swords is arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Poona, and is putting up at Shastri Hall, Tardeo Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, who resides in his own bungalow in Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold buttons set with rubies of the value of Rs. 300 and other articles of Rs. 40 from his bungalow on Wednesday night.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Abba Naran, a Hindu mill-hand, aged seventeen years, employed in the Ebrahim Jabaney Mill, was injured by his machine on Thursday last, had the four fingers of his left hand accidentally crushed between the rollers. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured fingers were amputated.

ACCIDENT TO DR. BOYD.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Boyd was driving down Marine Street, when one of the rear wheels of his brougham came off. Fortunately the driver pulled up in time, thus preventing the pony from taking over turning. The Doctor immediately jumped out, and was not at all injured. One of the springs of the vehicle was damaged.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was on Thursday evening found floating in a well at Wari Bunder Road by one Shaik Ahmed who informed the police. The latter had the body removed from the well. Information was circulated by beat of battakes but no one came forward to identify the deceased. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, yesterday morning, the jury returned an open verdict.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Paramatta will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 a. m. on Monday the 28th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congalla via Madras will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and officers, the Band of the 1st Bri; B. B and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 9-45 p. m. to-day.

Quickstep	Volla tous les Soldats
Overture	Zanetta
Valse	Mulleker
Selection	Recollections of Gounod
Valse	Bleu
Galop	Lustige Bruder
	Kilenberg
	Auber
	Marzis
	Faust

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.—In the Bombay Court of Small Causes the suit filed by Hanachand Wadjee for Rs. 6,000 for arrears of wages due by Kesnar Samatsingjee of Palitana came on for hearing before Mr. Mahomed Hoossen Hakim, 4th Judge. Mr. Chotalal Sarabhai Muljee appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Manchashanker represented the defendant. The defendant had filed a cross suit against the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 277, being the amount entrusted to the defendant while in service, of which it was alleged he had rendered no account. Both suits were by consent of the parties referred to private arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Khandas Parekh.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF COINS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hemsworth charged Sayid Ebrahim Sayid Manik and Tajudin Allandin, both Mahomedans, the former with counterfeiting the King's coin, and the latter with possessing instruments for counterfeiting coins. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information previously received Inspector Hemsworth proceeded to Dada Makha's chawl in Parel Road on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and on searching the room of the accused discovered a bundle containing fifteen unfinished and eleven finished counterfeit four-anna pieces, and eight pieces of copper wire. This bundle was lying on a cot near which the second accused was found sitting. On a further search of the place being made, the police officer found a file, two moulds, some grey powder, a quantity of fine sand, a pair of scales, a pair of bellows, a crucible, and several other articles necessary for the stealthy manufacture of coins. Both the accused were then arrested. The room belonging to the second accused at Madanpoora was searched, but nothing was found. The accused declined to make any statement. The Magistrate committed them to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	1	0	89
Total plague deaths to date	119,425	99,063	
Same date last year	7	16	113

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THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. ORIENTAL.

A MARINE COURT consisting of Mr. D. B. Binning, President, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. D. Black, Superintending Engineer, B.I.S.N. Company's Dock, was held at the Esplanade Police Court to-day, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances attending the accident which befell the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental on Saturday, the 5th instant, while the vessel was being taken into the Victoria Dock under her own steam. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Captain Payne and Mr. John Mackey, Chief Engineer, s. s. Knight Commander, were appointed assessors by the Court.

Captain Francis Tillard, Commander of the P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, said that he arrived with the vessel in Bombay harbour on the 5th inst., With the passengers and cargo on board he anchored off Cross Island, and having landed the passengers, he proceeded with the ship to the Victoria Dock with a pilot on board. It was about 8-30 a. m. and the ship went safely along the south sea-wall. There was a strong flood tide, and it was two hours before high water. The vessel had three lines out, two on the starboard bow and one on the port bow. The ship was taken charge of by the Dockmaster after the lines were put out. They were fastened to the capstan on the Bull nose on the other side of the entrance. He was not in the engine room immediately before the accident took place. He went to the engine room when he heard the telegraph ring. The Chief Engineer was primarily responsible. When the lines were made fast the Dockmaster left the pilot in charge, and gave directions through the megaphone. The first order given was "slow astern." The lines were being hoved in before the order was given because the vessel was getting headway. There was a space of about 100ft. between the stern of the ship and the bull nose at the time. The order was correctly repeated from the engine room and was correctly indicated by the needle in the telegraph, and the ship was still forging ahead he gave the order "full speed astern," which was correctly repeated from the engine room. It was almost immediately after this that he heard the Dockmaster call out "The engines are moving ahead not astern." That was about half a minute or three quarters of a minute after witness gave his order. Witness continued that he again gave the order "Full speed astern." That as well as the previous order were correctly repeated from the engine room, but the ship ran into the Bull nose before the result of the order could be obtained. The strain proved too great for any effort to check the ship with the lines; and in addition there was hardly any time left to drop the anchor.

The report of the damage sustained by the s. s. Oriental was put in.

Mr. Fredrick Southwell Piper said that he was the Senior Dockmaster of the Victoria and Prince's Docks. On the 5th instant he saw the s. s. Oriental come along the wall of the Victoria Dock. The entrance to the dock was 80 ft. wide. The ship was about 120 feet from the bullnose when the order "slow astern" was given, and when he gave that order he found that the vessel was making increased headway. He then at once shouted "Stop her; she is going ahead." The dockmen on the bullnose seeing the vessel come put out a fender made of cork and rope. The ship was in this position abreast the stem of the ship entering the dock. The fender was 7 feet in diameter and 3 feet thick. The ship struck exactly between the two fenders. He was of opinion that the ship would have sustained the same injury had she struck the fender instead of the wall.

Mr. James Young, Chief Engineer, s.s. Oriental, gave evidence that the engines, the reversing gear and the telegraph were in good working order. "slow astern" was the order given when the ship came along the wall of the dock. At that time he was in the engine room, but away from either the telegraph or the reversing gear. About five minutes after the vessel weighed the anchor off the Cross Island he left the engine room. The third engineer was in charge of the reversing gear, the second working at the throttle valve, and the sixth at the telegraph when the accident took place. The third engineer was put in charge of the reversing gear as he had a good knowledge of it. He was at the gear when he saw the second order received and repeated.

In reply to a question from the President witness said that the captain thought that he (witness) was to blame for the accident, but in the eye of the law he was innocent.

Questioned by Mr. Acworth witness said that it was entirely within the discretion of the Chief Engineer to allot duties to the officers under him.

Mr. John Gale, Second Engineer, s. s. Oriental, said that as he was only a short time on the ship, he understood that he was not to take charge of the reversing gear. Before the order "slow astern" was given the engines had been stopped. Just when the order "full astern" was repeated twice, witness gave more steam to the vessel and the third engineer pulled the lever of the reversing gear.

Mr. Binning: Do you not consider it carelessness on your part in not seeing that the reversing gear was properly handled?

Witness: It was to some extent, I consider.

Mr. Edward Hamilton, third engineer on board the s. s. Oriental, said that he was at the reversing gear when the ship entered the dock. He made a mistake by putting the ship ahead instead of astern though he saw the order "slow astern." He could not account for the mistake.

As the sixth engineer was not in Bombay, the President said that his evidence should be recorded by the Port Officer.

Mr. Acworth said that the whole thing was a mistake which was unaccountable, and which would not be met by any rules of the engine room.

The Court framed a charge against the Chief Engineer, Mr. Young, for wanting in his duty as Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer Mr. Young said in his defence that he did not admit that he neglected his duty. He was liable to be called away from the engine room at any time, and besides he did not know that the ship was so close to the dock. He had many duties to perform on the ship. He was not particular as to who worked the reversing gear so long as he knew that the man on the gear knew how to work it properly. He gave no particular orders to any particular man in the engine room.

The President said that he would withdraw the charge against the Chief Engineer for the present and the Court's decision on that point would be given later on.

Charges were framed against the second and the third engineers for neglecting their duty, the first in not obeying the order and the second in not attending to the reversing gear as he ought to have done.

Both said that they had no defence to make.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday next.

CRICKET.

CABLE vs. R. A.

THIS match was played on the Thursday, and resulted in a win for the Cable Club by 30 runs. Scores :—

CABLE C. C.

G W Caine, c Drake, b Patten	3
H C Walkoh, b Munt	1
W Perry, b Patten	2
H C Thomas, c Beaumont, b Bookham	23
A A Spilling, b Munt	19
H Bayliss, b Munt	4
N Grigson, b Patten	11
A A Barry, b Patten	6
A K Thomas, b Patten	2
G Vowles, b Patten	5
H Blunt, not out	1
Extras	20
Total	114

R. A.

Gr Tooler, c George, b Perry	3
Sergt Jameson, b Perry	3
Dr Drake, b Perry	10
Gr Smith, b Walkoh	12
Pr Patten, b Perry	2
Gr Bookham, c A Thomas, b Walkoh	10
Gr Munt, b Walkoh	0
Sergt Beaumont, run out	16
Br Jackson, b Perry	8
Sgt Douglas, c H Thomas, b Vowles	5
Gr Waight, not out	6
Extras	0
Total	75

HINDU GYMKHANA vs BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rothenfels, 1,884 tons, Captain H Wittenburg, will sail to-day, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rockford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr R K Gillard, Misses Green and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbela, 1,438 tons, Captain C J Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 27th June via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE H I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Horst, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 14 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr Benfold, Mr Rozario, three natives and 50 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD,

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N.	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hopkins, R N	
* Do No 101	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W F Koe, R N	
* 4 Torpedo Boats		
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margarita	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			Tapsbey
Alafar (Schr.)	66	Nacoda			D Ananjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Indra	3832	Wilkes			P M & Co
Henzada	1349	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3333	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	520	Tarbjornsen			R S & N Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bakkow	639				R S & N Co
Kt Bachelor	4052	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3100	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Myleriet			R P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Thomson			T. Morrison & Co
Kerbella	1438	Grey			M M & Co
Arabia	4167	Parrish			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Kaguahima M	5731	Kort	Yokohama	25-7	N Y Kaisha
C&H	Naseri	912	Dolleron	Red Sea ports	31-7	R&PSN Co
D&E	Thorndale	1951	McDonald	Antwerp	1-8	M M & Co
G	Kilwa	993	Hirst	Joseph	1-8	M M & Co
K	Rajah	3624	Leftwich	Calcutta	29-7	T M & Co
L	Aarvak	555	Faye	Norway		C Narayendas
L	Courland	799	Ekman			Sheth & Co
M	Mahadi	547	Hossein	Karachi	26-7	Do
Alongside						
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
O	Pemba	986	LeGrand	Basrah	31-7	M M & Co
P	Englishman	4705	Roberts	Durban	19-7	Transport
Q	Secunder	1036	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2396	Shanklin	Liverpool	3-8	Graham Co
2	Rothenfels	1864	Wittenburg	Karachi	26-7	G & Co
3	Drumgarth	2343	Scott	Philadelphia	30-7	A Willis
4	Shiraz	3355	Peck			M M & Co
5	Nankin	2367	Benton	China		P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	30-7	P & O Co
7	Gisela	4260	Calabrese	Trieste	23-7	A L S N Co
8	Diego Suarez	2424	Leinoine	Havre	1-8	K N & Co
9&11	Nippon	3939	Klaasbeer	Kobe	1-8	A L S N Co
12&13	Massilia	2745	Cookman	London	23-7	P & O Co
15	W Bridge	2205	Chivers			W & A G & Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental	3085	Tillard	Repairing P & O Co

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Colaba	1108	Graham	Stream 26-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Kerbela Arabia	Grey Parrish	Calcutta, June 27 London, July 11

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kola	Rickford	Karachi

THE steamer Rothenfels, Captain Wittenburg, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Hamburg via Karachi.

THE steamer Kerbella, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
16	Gwalior	Rangoon
22	Iris	Calcutta
	Florican	Colombo
23	Zibenghla	
	Zamania	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Orwell left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.
SUEZ, JULY 24.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—2? bales wool and 15 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 3,741 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 31 bales wool, E Sewjee; 2?5 cwt twist waste, Oswan and Chell.
FOR GLASGOW.
Asia s—30 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassom and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Asia s—27 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Thorndale s—103 cwt myrabolams, W Kipp; 60 bales cotton waste, A Moortoogas.
Rothenfels s—150 bales cotton fly, J C Toddiwala; 250 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Gisela s—1 box silver coins (Rs 200), M Cohen and Fils.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Asia s—43 bales cotton waste, W woolf and Sons; 150 cwt mowrassed, N Sundarjee and Co; 234 bales yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Parramatta s—40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 15 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—77 bales twist, Tata and Co,
FOR HONGKONG.
Kagoshima Maru s—16 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co; 150 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.
Parramatta s—66 cwt cloves, D N Sarooff.
FOR KOBE.
Kagoshima Maru s—150 bales cotton, Tata and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 26th July, 1902.
1. There will be a Meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company, at the Nesbit Lane Headquarters, on Tuesday next the 29th instant, at 9 p.m.
2. There will be a Meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at 6-15 p.m.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Co.—No. 865 Gr, T, S. Dawson.
By Order,
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 25th July.
A General Meeting of the Corps will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.
As the subject to be discussed is important every Member is requested to attend.
By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut,
Commanding H. L. H.

DIVINE SERVICE.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 27TH JULY.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—211, 323 and 230.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—259, 222 and 271.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants 15 and 16.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—321, 323 and 178.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—256, 418 and 21.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—525, 197 and 559.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—229, 301 and 24.
Offertory for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon by Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Nicholson.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm 46 tune 124.
Hymns—59, 185, and 237.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—95 tune 60.
Hymns—61, 52 and 245 1st tune.
Anthem—No. 10.
Collection for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,
Madras Time.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. D. W. Kidd.
Hymns—254, 263 and 22.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—Joint Service, St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. W. Wilkie Brown.
Hymns—284, 295 and 371.
Psalm—84.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

HISTORY repeats itself with unfailing regularity in spite of the fact that we are proud of our marvellous progress and brag of the many discoveries and improvements upon old fashioned methods that have been made, and think that primitive man would hardly recognise his accomplished descendants. But we may be allowed to doubt all the same whether the old Adam was not every whit as effective and practical a fighter as the new. He at least had not experience to guide him. We have tradition and the mistakes of our contemporaries to warn us. And yet we are almost where our forefathers were in many things. This is specially borne in upon the reader of "From the Fleet in the Fifties," lately published by Hurst and Blackett. It is a history of the Crimean war by Mrs. Tom Kelly and consists in large part of letters written from the Black Sea Fleet, during the weary campaign, by the Reverend S. Kelson Stothert, Chaplain to the Naval Brigade, and of a narrative by Mr. W. H. Pennington, who fought through the greater part of the war and was wounded in the charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava. The connection between these two accounts, by land and sea, is closely interwoven and the facts graphically related by the author, or editor, are in all cases supported by high authority. There are few exclamatory digressions, and one can read the book with interest tempered with amazement that any army could fight with spirit for a country which treated its soldiers so badly as is here related. The very landing of the troops was done in an unsoldier-like way. Sir Evelyn Wood records that on the 14th September 1854, "the officers landed in full dress carrying sword, revolver, with great coat rolled in horseshoe over the shoulder, wooden water bottle, some spirits, three days' cooked salt pork and three days' biscuit." And Prince Mentschikoff did not interfere with their landing. That first night in the Crimea was not even a fair sample of many others. It "was spent in the open, with a pitiless rain pouring down on them," (there were no tents). "There was no provision to keep the poor fellows snug and in good fighting mettle : 1500 of the feeble and stricken had to be carried back next day from the shore to the ships." That decimation in one night from 27,000 men was but a sample of what was to follow. The idea seems to have been held that three days would decide the fate of Russia or of the Allies but this was very soon seen to be a premature dream of glory. The Russian position was more invulnerable than was supposed, and grew every day stronger under the master-hand of Todleben. Three days' rations and a blanket, according to the Chaplain, was the system on which the soldier was supposed to fight contentedly, because it was the Peninsular method.

Mr. Pennington relates how after landing the men of the Light Brigade they were in danger from the fire of their own infantry who took them for the enemy. Fortunately Lord Cardigan brought the attackers to a sense of their error by sang-froid and strong language. The first shot fired by the Russians did not do much to bring on a general action, and it was soon evident that more preparation and concentration were needed to attack with any chance of success an enemy who had with consummate skill created an almost impregnable position and who was not going to be drawn out of it. The Muscovite meant to enjoy himself, for the scheme of fortifications included seats for ladies to view the defeat of the Allies, according to Mr. Pennington. The march towards Sebastopol needed all the "audace" which Louis Napoleon attributed to it. The Russians were ready and felt certain they could annihilate the Allies, while the British and French were determined they should not The victory of the Alma was the result of the first clash of arms on the road. The rigid and formal but fearlessly brave Sir George Brown led the Light Brigade, Sir Colin Campbell the Highlanders, the Duke of Cambridge the Guards. Mr. Pennington complains that too much was made of the deeds of the two latter sections of the army and not enough of those of the Light Brigade, just as at Dargai the Highlanders got all the glory because they just capped the work of the Derbyshire and Dorset Regiments. It was the opinion of this experienced soldier that had the troops pushed on at once after their brilliant victory, others would have followed, but a divided command did not lead to resolute action and the troops remained three days to bury the dead and send away the wounded to Scutari. The love of the French for the Russians in this century is incomprehensible to Mr. Pennington for he cannot help recalling the hatred and contempt in which the French half of the forces held the Muscovite in the fifties. The Russian shot was terribly destructive. The Chaplain, who moved fearlessly about the field of battle, saw fifty men, in one shot, mown down. The 7th Regiment went into action 800 strong, and lost officers and colours, and formed up and led on again by Colonel Yea, charged, but "they disappeared like a puff of smoke". Of the treatment of the wounded it is fearful to read. All that could be done was done, but the supply of chloroform gave out at an early stage, and amputations, probings and all the rest had to be got through as they best could, until public opinion and Florence Nightingale produced a revolution in the Crimean hospital system. The delays, by some declared necessary, by the ardent considered ruinous, gave time to disease and discontent to work their wicked wills in the ranks of both Army and Navy before Sebastopol. The Russian had ample leisure to perfect his fortifications and when the place was eventually evacuated these were found to be veritable and extensive works of art. They relentlessly sank several sail of the line at the entrance to the harbour and near the Chernaya, up which stream the Allies might have effected a detour. But their councils were divided and their troops decimated by cholera and every sort of disease.

The French before the real commencement of hostilities had lost by cholera alone 5,000 and the British several hundreds. In the whole campaign the killed among the British numbered 4374 of disease and hardship ; no fewer then 16,700 died. The Russian losses in killed and wounded according to Prince Gortschakoff were 17,200. Mismanagement was conspicuous in the organisation of the war, and in the very same measure as we heard every day during the South African War, the Office responsible for the equipment of men and the due despatch of all the munitions of war was lamentably insufficient Warnings were disregarded, practical knowledge was nowhere. There cannot be much doubt that the British nation does not shrink from war ; our soldiers are eager to go to the front at the first bugle sound, and yet everything is in jeopardy from the stiff and inelastic system of officialdom. Courage and endurance are the qualities that pull the nation through, but would it not be wiser not to wear out the fine mettle of the soldier, to give him every chance of meeting a glorious death on the field instead of being the victim of a sickening mortality in the trenches ? That is what many asked themselves and others during the Crimean War. Napoleon's saying that delay gives opportunity for disaster was proved at Varna and it was not until late in August that the generals decided to remove from there and to move forward to deal a decisive blow at the Russian citadel. The deferred decision was as bad as the delay for it was too late in the season to begin a campaign, and the winter of 1854-55 "on the bleak upland of Crim Tartary was a period of terrible want, misery and disease," from the fatal incompetence of those responsible for the well-being of the Army. Even when the people in England were aroused to the necessity for warm clothes and good food for the fighting men, and ships well stored arrived in the Black Sea, a storm wrecked numbers of them, and "even when other ships arrived at Balaklava, as they were unloaded in their turns, the most urgently needed stores had often to remain in the holds for weeks for lack of room to unship cargo. Transport and roads were almost non-existent which was an everlasting shame to the department responsible for them. But the "Doubtful Campaign" though few or none knew the cause which brought it about, came to a successful issue at the end of two deadly years. Marvellous deeds of prowess marked its slow progress, and if the Treaty of Peace that closed it has not been kept in its entirety by the nation with whom the quarrel was, it is not the fault of the men who gallantly laid down their lives at the bidding of their country. Mr. H. W. Pennington's account of the charge of the Light Brigade differs somewhat from other versions. It and the whole book are well worth perusal.

POLITICIAN AND DIVINE.

IN Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, whose death is announced in a special telegram, there has passed away one of the most notable personalities in Irish politics as well as one of the best-known members of the Irish Catholic Episcopacy. From his early career he was as earnest a politician as a churchman, and preached the doctrine of the Land League with all the fervour of character that made his name famous in after years when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were in their nurses' arms. That was in 1849, a year that lives fresh in the memory of all Irishmen who survived it, when famine was stalking through the country bringing in its train all the misery and wretchedness inseparable from the failure of the potatoe crop. Dr. Croke straightway grappled manfully with the situation and drew up a plan for the amelioration of the distressed people which he submitted to the country. The adoption of this plan would have meant one of two things—either the rents would be reduced or the landlords would be constrained to keep extensive tracts of country on their hands. Dr. Croke expressed his conviction that if some such plan as his were adopted, a tangible reform would thereby be made in landlord rule in Ireland. The farmers, however, did not hearken to his plan of campaign Nothing daunted, Dr. Croke worked on, and thirty years after, as Archbishop of Cashel, witnessed the preaching of a similar crusade by the founders of the Land League. That he was not altogether in agreement with some of his fellow politicians is proved by the following remarkable letter which he on one occasion addressed to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy :— "Tois much, however, I must say, that our party has been long since destroyed, and that there is no room in Ireland for an honest politician. For myself, I have determined never to join any Irish agitation, never to sign any petition to Government, and never to trust to any one man, or body of men, working for Ireland's independence." Archbishop Croke was a man of generous instincts, warm-hearted, full of humour, and a capital platform speaker. Like Cardinal Manning, Dr. Croke was good material for the pen of the novelist-politician. Mr. William O'Brien in his novel "When We Were Boys" describes the Archbishop of Cashel as follows :—"'The doctor' was the half-awesome, half-caressing Irish title of the very Reverend Marcus O'Harte, D.D., the President of St, Fergal's—a strong built,—massive-headed, precipitous-looking figure, with masses of strong-clouded wrinkles piled over his eyebrows in the region to which physiognomists assign quickness of perception and swiftness of action ; an upper forehead where the ramparts of the reflective powers were rounded off, as in all fine Celtic heads, into an imaginative arch ; a square mouth, which would be a cruel mouth but for a twitch of drollery that now and again trembled at its corners ; and a wonderful grey eye, which always seemed to pierce you through and through, whether with a sun-ray or a dart of lightning". Dr Croke was born near Mallow, county Cork. He was educated at the Irish College in Paris, that nursery of many an Irish ecclesiastical politician. He was not an admirer of the literature of the day, and held rather unorthodox views about books. He did not see much need of or any great good that can come from most of our modern publications, excepting always those of a purely scientific, statistical, or matter-of-fact character. The mountain of dissertation, speeches, rhymes, reviews, essays, romances and so forth that have seen the light since he became of an age to read them, were never of much value in his eyes. Neither had he a word of commendation for the greater part of such Sunday Lenten and other discourses as have been printed and put into circulation. Church works generally, with a few exceptions, he thought, had little to recommend them, and he has himself never given any publication to the world and never troubled the printers beyond writing an occasional preface for some religious work. He had no patience with those who find everything that is bad in amateur theatricals and in the amusements of the people generally. He railed at those youngmen who affect the fashionable promenades of town and city, instead of straightening their backs on the athletic field. He was of opinion that it is infinitely better to make history, even in a small way, than to read or write folios about it.

MISTAKES OF BRITISH EXPORTERS.

THE British exporter is too apt to imagine that he is and always will be immeasurably superior to his competitors, and through sheer carelessness throws away enormous chances of trade development. An instance of this sort of thing is to be found in the export trade in sterling silver manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield. That the articles are the best procurable no one would be rash enough to deny, but on the other hand the price the buyer has to pay for them is greatly in excess of their real value and consequently the trade is killed. There is a demand in India for European silver plate, and were it cheaper it would sell readily enough. But the English exporter has forgotten that in a way he is sending coals to Newcastle. India and the Indian native is as familiar with silver as the Englishman is with tin. He can buy silver at about 10½ annas a tola, or from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-15 an ounce, and he stands aghast when he is told that he must pay five times that amount or from 10s. to 15s. an ounce for silver of British manufacture. What the reason for this is it is difficult to discover. Ahmedabad silver ware is immeasurably cheaper than the British commodity ; indeed one can hardly buy imported nickel goods for the same money that one would pay for the native sterling article. That the British exporter is making a mistake there can be no doubt. The German tradesman, who is always ready to seize on any discrepancy such as this, has already seen that it will be to his advantage to cut down prices a little. Silver knick-knacks emanating from German factories, such as cigar cases, snuff boxes, match boxes and the like can already be bought retail at about Rs. 3 an ounce—at least half and in some cases only one-third the cost of the British article. This competition is doing the British exporter considerable injury, but who can wonder at it ? The only difference between the English and the German goods is that the former possesses the Government hall-mark and the latter do not. For all practical purposes, however, this is of no importance, as the tradesman is able to sell these goods with a guarantee. Already a considerable amount of trade has passed into the hands of the Germans. As yet they have not touched heavy plate, but they are not the sort of people to let grass grow under their feet, and if the English silversmith is in any way anxious to keep the trade which he has enjoyed in the past, he will certainly have to reduce the prices of his goods.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

THE eleven selected to represent England in the fourth test match at Manchester have made a very uupromising start from which there seems but little likelihood they will recover. From a Reuter's telegram published to-day, it will be seen that Australia has compiled 299 in the first innings, towards which Victor Trumper, by far the most consistent batsman in the team, has contributed 104 by cricket which is described as faultless in the telegram. To this England has responded with the poor effort of 70 runs at a cost of five wickets. We do not know what the exact composition of the English team is, but judging from recent form, we should imagine that Ranjitsinhji, MacLaren, Jackson, Braund, Lockwood, Abel, Hirst, Lilley, Tyldesley, and Rhodes are all included. With any five of these players, disposed of, there would still be plenty of good sound batsmen left to make a respectable score and there is still a chance that the remaining five wickets will materially increase the total, although we must confess that the collapse of the earlier batsmen makes it look as if the wicket, which was apparently all right when the Australians were batting, had broken up badly. There is certainly nothing else to account for the poor display of such famous players. The only hope lies in the fact that there is practically no tail to the English eleven, and that right up to the last man the side is, given favourable conditions, to be relied on for runs. Lilley, Hirst, and Lockwood, who would go in late, are all batsmen who have on previous occasions done well against the Australians, and it may be that as a result of an innings to each side, England's position will not be so unfavourable as it looks from the first telegram received.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Far North, rails against Kashmir, 'The country" he says, "is a wretched Maharaja-run fraud. The valleys are exactly like the country outside Bombay, water everywhere and rice-fields. You cannot do a thing without the permission of the Raja. The hotel is well-managed ; the food is good, but the rooms are small. No one is allowed to put up another hotel and the Europeans have not been allowed to erect a club. We speak of the grievances of Uitlanders. They are nothing compared with those of Europeans in Kashmir."

THE sixth cricket match of the Gymkhana season will be played upon this afternoon, the Gymkhana's opponents on this occasion being the Hindu Gymkhana who have not lost a match so far. This season the Gymkhana have been very unfortunate up to date, three of the five matches they have played being lost, one by the narrow margin of one run, while the other two have been drawn. For the match this afternoon, which will be played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, the Gymkhana team is the strongest that has taken the field this season and would be a fully representative one but for the absence of W. F. Lonsdea, whose all-round cricket would have greatly strengthened the side, and Major E. J. Lamb, whose slow bowling will be missed. As the Hindu Gymkhana are putting their strongest team into the field, including S. R. Bhanda who had such a big share in the victory of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in their match against the Gymkhana a few weeks ago, the result should be a most interesting and closely contested game, for we do not believe that the Gymkhana have been showing their true form in their previous fixtures.

THE Hon. Asif Nader Tyed Wasif Ali Mirza, Prince Ahsan Mirza, Prince Rahman Mirza, Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Prince Nazer Ali Mirza, who proceeded to England last month in connection with the Coronation arrived here yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia.

TELEGRAMS have recently appeared stating that the result of the storm in the Nilgiris last week was that the two most important bridges on the Nilgiri Railway had been washed away, and that all traffic was stopped ; the real truth being that the only damage done was a small slip of boulders across the line, which were removed in less than an hour, without any delay to traffic. This unfortunate little railway has suffered during the whole of its career from damaging rumours such as these on the part of the Madras press, every little slip or mishap being magnified into a serious disaster. As a matter of fact this line can show a wonderful record of steady progress : the earnings in 1900 were Rs. 240 per mile per week ; in 1901 Rs. 295 ; for the first half of 1902 Rs. 357 ; while for the first three months of the current financial year they have reached the figure of Rs. 402 per mile per week, a sum far in excess of any other metre gauge railway in India, the nearest approach to it for the same period being Rs. 309 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

A WRITER in the "Asian", writing on the subject of whether there are differences of race among Asiatic elephants, says :—Whether the elephants of Cochin-China, Siam, the Malay States and Burma are or are not identical with the Sumatran or Indian races, there are apparently at present no means of determining. It is noteworthy, however, that so called white elephants appear to be less uncommon than in either India or Ceylon ; and there is also the circumstance that Burmese elepants breed much more readily in confinement than is the case with Indian elephants. So far as they go, these are points in favour of the racial distinctness of the elephants of the mainland on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal from their Indian and Singalese relatives. To determine these and many other points connected with the distinctness or otherwise of the local forms of elephants requires careful examination of a number of living animals, and also a comparison of skulls from different localities. Unfortunately, the lack of specimens renders it quite impossible for naturalists in England to undertake the latter part of the task.

A VERY remarkable change in the state of trade between India and Afghanistan is revealed by the statistics for the month of April, just published. Imports from Kandahar to India it is true show merely a difference of eleven thousand rupees in favour of this year as compared with last in regard to general trade, and Rs. 30,000 in regard to treasure, but the exports to Kandahar are ; General trade Rs. 2,73

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONFERENCE.

INCIDENCE OF INDIAN IMPOSTS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

A conference of representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments has met and discussed the Indian Countervailing duties on sugar. It was contended that the incidence of the duties was unfair to Austria. Hopes are expressed that the Indian Government is considering the Austro-Hungarian protest presented some time ago.

[The additional duties imposed by the Government of India on June 6th were three rupees, three annas, nine pies per cwt. for Austro-Hungarian sugar and two rupees, thirteen annas, nine pies per cwt. for German sugar. These duties were imposed to prevent the flooding of the Indian market with Austrian and German sugars during the period which will elapse before the Brussels Convention comes into force. Although their imposition has been received with dissatisfaction by the Germans and Austrians, Indian sugar refiners have urged that the countervailing duties are not high enough. The Viceroy, however, stated that the Government of India had no desire to impose a prohibitive or even a protective duty; all they were anxious for was that the operations of the Sugar Cartels or Trusts should be fairly countervailed. In arriving at the rates to be imposed, the Secretary of State was consulted, and on his advice it was decided to adhere to the Convention formula as the basis of the rate. It is not surprising that Austria should raise an outcry at the imposition of duties which may seriously affect her sugar trade with India. According to the "Fremdenblatt" in 1901 124,000 tons of sugar were exported to India —more than 10 times the German export to the same country; and the "Fremdenblatt" threatened reprisals in case India should not wait until the Brussels Convention came into force, the great concessions to English demands having been made under the supposition that at least until September 1903 the markets of England and India would be open to Austrian and German sugar. It was even hinted by the semi-official organ that Austria would make the ratification of the Convention dependent upon India renouncing the projected increase.]

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

ARRANGEMENT WITH ITALY.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, stated that the operations against the Mad Mullah were being conducted under more favourable conditions than in 1901, and that a satisfactory arrangement had been concluded with Italy in the connection.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The Australian Senate has concluded the Tariff Debate and has requested the House of Representatives to reduce the duties on many items.

CYPRUS CONTINGENT ENTERTAINED.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Sir A. K. Rollet entertained the Cyprus Contingent at their residence at Windsor yesterday.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference concludes early in August, though there will be subsequent informal conferences of the Premiers, the Admiralty and War officials on details of Imperial Defence.

If the members of the Conference are satisfied with the results of the Conference, which is important on account of the exchange of ideas, it is probable that periodical Conferences will be held.

THE CORK REGATTA.

KAISER'S MESSAGE TO LORD O'BRIEN.

The Kaiser William has sent the most cordial telegram to Lord O'Brien whose Cup the Leander crew won at the Cork Regatta, saying that "such contests are excellent, as they promote good feeling and good fellowship between our two countries."

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

In the fourth test match Australia has scored 229, Trumper putting together a faultless 104.

England has scored 70 for five wickets.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THE POSSESSION OF MARCUS ISLAND.

JAPANESE WARSHIP DESPATCHED.

In consequence of the report that America had granted the title to Marcus Island to Captain Rosehill, a Japanese warship with a Diplomatic Official on board has proceeded to that Island to reassure the Japanese residents that any such grant is invalid as Japan annexed the Island in 1898.

LONDON, JULY 25.

It is considered at Washington that it is improbable that the United States will interfere in the Marcus Island affair if the Japanese are working the Guano deposits as reported.

CHINESE FISCAL REFORM.

"LEKING" TO BE ABOLISHED.

INCREASED IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that China has agreed to abolish the Lekin dues throughout the Empire, in return for an increase in the Import and Export duties.

ITALIAN SQUADRON AT TRIPOLI.

An Italian Squadron consisting of five warships has arrived at Tripoli.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PUNISHMENT OF REBELS.

Nominal sentences have been passed upon 229 of Commandant Fouche's rebels at Cradock, carrying disenfranchisement for life.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS

CONTINUED AGITATION.

The agitation against the forcible closing of educational establishments maintained by unauthorised religious associations, continues throughout France, especially in Brittany.

THE CONDITION OF KYTHAL.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he was satisfied that the economic condition of the people of Kythal has materially improved since 1843.

POSTAL PACKAGES TO CHINA.

EQUAL TREATMENT ALL ROUND.

Lord Cranborne speaking in the House of Commons stated that a equality of treatment of British, French and German postal packages to China will certainly be insisted upon.

THE LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP RESULT.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Summer Cup.

Gleelts	1
Congratulation	2
Fighting Furley	3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VISIT OF INDIAN PRINCES TO ENGLAND.

INDIA TO SHARE THE EXPENSE.

STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question on the subject, said that a certain portion of the expenses of the Indian Princes' visit to England would undoubtedly fall upon the revenues of India. He was, however, unable as yet to say how much.

LORD HARDWICKE AND COOPERS HILL.

Speaking in the House of Lords in reply to Lord Stanley, Lord Hardwicke said that Coopers Hill would continue to work for what it had been started. He denied that Coopers Hill men had been unfairly treated.

THE COTTON TRADE.

AMERICAN COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW MACHINERY AND IMPROVED MATERIAL.

The Lancashire Cotton Deputation to the United States recommend an important modification in Lancashire methods. The Deputation recommends the introduction of new machinery and suggests an improved quality of material.

THE TRANSATLANTIC FERRY.

NEW FAST SERVICE.

BETWEEN CANADA AND LIVERPOOL.

The "Times" Montreal correspondent telegraphs that it is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway has offered to establish a weekly fast passenger service between Canada and Liverpool.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW YULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the 24th instant, states :—

The funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Yule took place to-day at Shirley, Surrey. The principal mourners were Mr. Robert Yule, his son, Mr. David Yule senior, his brother, and Mr. David Yule junior, his nephew. Many Calcutta friends were present.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

UNEASINESS AT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

THE PROSPECTS OF A LATIN LEAGUE.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

Lord Lansdowne's recent speech regarding British relations with Italy has not pleased the Italian officials. His reserve disquiets the expansionists who are uneasy at the thought that England will impede the further advance of Italy in Africa.

It is stated in some quarters that the speech will hasten the formation of the already mooted Latin league.

WESLEYANS AND THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Among the changes rapidly transforming London will be the disappearance of old and familiar Westminster Aquarium for the erection of the Wesleyan Central Hall.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

A FAMOUS IRISH ECCLESIASTIC.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Doctor Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Tipperary.

The most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, was born at Mallow, Co. Cork, in 1824. He was educated at the Irish College, Paris, and the College of Menin, Belgium. He was Professor of Rhetoric at the Carlow College, from whence he was shortly afterwards promoted to the Irish College at Rome. Notwithstanding the fulfilment of these important functions abroad, he passed through every grade of ecclesiastical hierarchy. There is no post in the Catholic Church, from a curate to an archbishop, that he has not filled. He has been curate, parish priest, administrator, dean, bishop and archbishop, discharging in the meantime many duties more educational than ecclesiastical. His most important office, before his selection as Archbishop of Cashel, was the Bishopric of New Zealand. Cardinal Cullen selected him, and sent him out, having well justified confidence in the energy and administrative capacity of the stalwart Irishman. His headquarters were at Auckland, and his commission was to clear the debt off the cathedral, and establish the Catholic organization in that colony on a business-like basis. Dr. Croke was enthusiastic about New Zealand. He thought it the finest country on the face of the globe; the best to live in, the best to work in, and the best to enjoy life in. The climate seemed to him to be perfection, the general education and intelligence which prevail among the colonists higher than that in any other colony. Nothing could be more enthusiastic then the description given by Dr. Croke of his old diocese. The diocese of Cashel fell vacant, and Cardinal Cullen, who loved the railway Croke as if he had been his own son, forwarded the Church the appointment of such a man beneath a central sun. The clergy, as is their wont according to Catholic usage, met and selected three men whose names they submitted to the Pope as eligible candidates for the vacant see. The first was 'discriminate,' the second "dignier," and the third dignus, and none of them were selected to occupy the archiepiscopal throne of Cashel. The new cathedral was approaching completion, and the diocese was one of the most famous if not the most famous, in Ireland. Close to the cathedral were convental and monastic establishments, and the famous colleges of St. Patrick, one of the ministerial colleges of the Irish race from whose halls have gone forth priests equipped for waging the war of the cross in the uttermost parts of the earth. It was at Thurles, where, for the first time in the history of the Irish Church since the days of the Reformation, the Catholic Synod had assembled. Alike from its geographical position, its political importance and its traditional associations, it was necessary that the holder of the archiepiscopal see at Cashel should in every respect be a man, a statesman, who would be capable of reviving the discipline and restoring the efficiency of the Catholic Church in the somewhat stubborn and difficult county if Tipperary. When Cardinal Cullen received the names of the three, he, by a bold stroke of the authority with which he was invested, ventured to set on all three recommendations and to nominate Dr. Croke. There was some murmuring on the part of the clergy who found themselves so cavalierly put on one side; but in these days Cardinal Cullen was a kind of vice-Pope, and no one in Ireland ventured to dispute his imperious will. During the time he held this position Dr. Croke has been an ardent Nationalist, and took a conspicuous art in connection with the Land League.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

It is understood that the ceremonial to be observed throughout India on the 9th August in connection with the Coronation is to be generally the same as was to have been the case on the 26th June.

MADRAS, JULY 25.

The Bishop has appointed Sunday, the 3rd proximo, as the day for offering in his diocese for the King's recovery. The Bishop will be held in all the Anglican churches. Leadership has also authorised the holding of a Coronation service on August 9th.

THE RE... THE BOERS.

...RAS, JULY 25.

The prep... ...ation of the Boers have been ... A large rest... ...ll be maintained from to-mor... ...Boers en route to Bombay and...

THE RECENT CYCLONE IN KARACHI.

THE DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.),

SIMLA, JULY 25.

An additional grant of thirty thousand rupees has been sanctioned for the repairs this year of Government buildings damaged by the recent Karachi cyclone.

THE STORMING OF NODIZ FORT.

GRATUITY TO LIEUTENANT GRANT.

A gratuity of three months' British pay of rank is sanctioned to Lieutenant Grant, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, who was wounded last December in the storming of Nodiz Fort in Mekran.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

TO BE GIVEN BY THE VICEROY.

IN HONOUR OF CORONATION.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will give a fancy dress ball on the 26th January next, at the Government House, Calcutta, in honour of the Coronation. The costumes to be those of the period of Lord Wellesley, who gave a ball in the same place exactly one hundred years ago to a day, on the occasion of the opening of the Government House.

CORONATION SERVICE AT SIMLA.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that in the absence of H. E the Viceroy from Simla, H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of Council will attend divine service at Christ Church, Simla, on Coronation day, 9th August.

Full dress for all officials and those invited to attend.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The following Chitral Reliefs to be carried out next October are sanctioned :—

Relieving troops : One Section Hazara Mountain Battery from Nowshera, No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers from Roorkee and 2-4th Gurkhas from Bakloh.

Troops returning from Chitral : One Section Peshawar Mountain Battery to Abbottabad, No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers to Roorkee and 2-2nd Gurkhas to Dehra Dun.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

MADRAS, JULY 25.

The Viceroy in returning to Simla from Ootacamund will halt for a few hours at Vellore to inspect the historic old fort there on the seventeenth proximo.

The Viceroy's visit to Ootacamund will be quiet. At the top of the Seeghar Ghaut, the entrance to Ootacamund from Mysore, His Excellency will be received by Lord Ampthill and staff.

The private address of welcome which the Municipality intended to present on arrival will be presented a departure. The social functions at the Government House include a dinner and a garden party, but not a ball.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

The Judges of the Madras High Court held a special meeting to-day, to consider the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code Bill referred to them by the Government of India. It is understood that Sir Bhashyam Iyengar has drawn up a long memorandum of useful suggestions.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the Madras Hockey Tournament yesterday evening, the M. C. C. and the Shropshire Light Infantry met, and the latter were beaten by two goals to one.

'GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Monk to be Assistant Engineer.

Lieut. Hordern has one month's extension of leave.

Mr. Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, Kidderpore, has two months' sick leave.

Sub-Lieutenant Morland is promoted lieutenant.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following officers who were ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—

Major Laffan, R. 4th Batt.; Captains Wallace Liverpools; Rogerson, 4th Batt. Yorkshire Regiments Earle, 3rd Batt. Cheshires; and Lauder 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers.

Lieut's. F. L. Donkin, and A. J. Drysdale, R. F A.; C. L. Hickling and T. S. Anderson R. G. A, Watt, 1st Batt. Liverpools; James, 3rd Batt. Liverpools; Alexander, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Thomas, 2nd Batt. Middlesex; Terry, 1st Batt. Manchester; Philips, 4th Batt. North Staffords; Fraser, 4th Batt. Irish Rifles, Thorburn, 1st Batt.; Argyll and Sutherland; Whyte 1st Batt. Dublin Fusiliers; and Currie; Intelligence department.

2nd Lieuts. Cowell, 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, and Worrall, 2nd Batt. Devons; Archer, 4th Batt. York regiments; Crawshay Worcesters; Morriss, 3rd Batt. North Lancashire; Mellor and C. M. Vassar Smith, 2nd Batt. Shropshires; Shaw Shillyas, 3rd Batt. North Staffords; and Harman, 2nd Batt Leinsters.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

The greater part of Upper India has done well during the past week in the matter of rainfall, but only light rain has fallen on the West Coast. Very little in Gujarat and only scattered showers in South India and the Deccan.

SIR JAMES MACKAY NOT ILL.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The information published in several papers that Sir James Mackay is seriously ill at Shanghai is incorrect. A cablegram received here to-day states that Sir James is in the best of health, and hopes to complete his labours in China at an early date.

H. T. PENTACOTTA DELAYED BY FIRE.

The Transport Pentacotta which was to have sailed to-day for China with the 14th Bombay Infantry, is unable to proceed owing a fire having broken out in her hold, the result of spontaneous combustion among bales of fodder on board. The fodder and some stores were destroyed, but the vessel has only sustained slight damage.

EXTENSION OF THE BANK OF BENGAL'S PREMISES.

CIVIL SUIT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

An action of much interest is being heard in the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, in which the Secretary of State and the Bank of Bengal are joined as defendants. The plaintiff is Mr. J. F. Ezra, a large owner of property, who is seeking to set aside a declaration, dated the 3rd September, 1900, empowering the Government of Bengal, at the expense of the Bank of Bengal, to acquire certain properties, under the Land Acquisition Act, belonging to plaintiff, which are required for an extension of the Bank of Bengal.

The plaintiff alleges that the enquiry and award under which the property was acquired were not bona-fide and within the meaning of the Act. The amount proposed to be awarded was Rs. 2,21,055.

The defendants contend that the proceedings for the acquisition of the premises, under the Land Acquisition Act, were good and valid; that the award made was final; that they were entitled to be placed in possession of the premises, and that the plaintiff's suit was vexatious and ought to be dismissed with costs.

GAYAN SAMAJ MEETING

TO CELEBRATE COMING CORONATION.

ADDRESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

A special meeting of the Poona Gayan Samaj or Society for the Promotions of Vernacular Music, was held in celebration of the coming Coronation of King Edward VII. at Garden Reach this evening. Lord Nathcote presided, a number of Europeans, Parsis and native ladies and gentlemen were present.

His Excellency arrived shortly after 4-30 p.m. and was received at the entrance by the committee.

Mr. Shastrabudhe read the report which said : On behalf of themanaging committee I beg to offer the grateful thanks of the Samaj for kindly having accepted the invitation. It is to be regretted that the Coronation had to be postponed on account of His Majesty the King's illness. Thank God, the joyful event is expected to take place in the near future, as His Majesty is rapidly recovering. The Samaj deeply regrets the loss of one of its distinguished members, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Doraiji Padamji, whose presence on this joyous occasion will be missed by all of us. This institution has been fortunate enough to secure the patronage of not only the representatives of Government, but also of the members of the Royal House of Great Britain. The Committee thought it proper to present the Coronation Address together with the Coronation Ode in English, and in the principal vernaculars of the Presidency. It was submitted through the Government of Bombay, and intimation has been received that the Government of India have duly forwarded the same to England. Care was taken to compose the Ode in Marathi, Guzarati, Canarese and Hindustani. Earl Roberts during his stay in India took an interest in the Samaj, therefore copies of the Coronation Ode with its musical notation as harmonized by Captain Condon and Mr. Simson were forwarded with a request if same be approved, it might be introduced into the regimental bands. The reply received from the War Office was to the effect that the papers had been forwarded to the Director of Music. The committee also forwarded to the educational inspectors and political agent, Kathiawar, through the Director of Public Instruction, four thousand copies of the Ode for distribution.

The music schools of the Samaj has been recognised and registered by the Government for a grant-in-aid. Instruction is imparted by a Samaj teachers to about 160 students inclusive of 80 from the male training college 157 from the female high school. In conclusion, we beg to offer our sincere wishes for the complete success of the forthcoming Coronation, and humble as we are, we cannot do more than tender our sincere congratulations, and pray to Almighty God for the happiness and long life of the King and the Royal family of England".

Lord Northcote rose and said : "It is great pleasure to hear so favourable an account of the condition of the Gayan Samaj, and to congratulate the members upon the prospects of its continued successful career. As his Majesty's representative, I have to thank you for your expression of loyalty to the Crown and for your felicitations on the King-Emperor, now practically completely recovered from his dangerous illness. Few things have touched the hearts of Englishmen more deeply than the demeanour of their Indian fellow subjects during the late crisis, and few demonstrations of public sympathy have been more simple and touching than that of those Indian chieftains, who, on hearing of their sovereigns danger at once exclaimed : 'let us go and pray'. The Almighty has been pleased to listen to the prayers of many peoples, and has spared His Majesty to reign, it is hoped, for many years, and to follow the footsteps of his late beloved mother. The meeting of to-day is therefore of a joyful character, and that joy will be enhanced by the announcement which I have been requested to make public, with reference to the construction of the contemplated Gayan Samaj Jubilee Hall. Mrs. Laxmibai Vaidya, widow of Mr. Ganesh Keshava, generously offered Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of the Jubilee Hall in honour of the Coronation. This splendid munificence merits, and will no doubt receive, the most heartfelt acknowledgments from the members of the Samaj, and I have no doubt will instigate them to make the necessary efforts amongst themselves to raise such further sum as may be required to complete the hall. In making such attempts you will miss the aid of that distinguished citizen of Poona, Sardar Khan Bahadur Doraiji Padamji, whose loss we all, from the Viceroy to the humblest resident in Poona, have recently had to mourn, Mr. Padamji was interested in the Samaj as he was in most other movements in which this city's interests were concerned, and in bring him, Poona loses a citizen whom she will find it difficult indeed to replace. I may say one that is worthy successor will be found, and that soon, but the town will also find a friend who will aid them in the Samaj and choosing out that system of musical instruction, the value and importance of which have been officially recognised by the Government. I thank you heartily in conclusion for your kind welcome to myself this afternoon."

The Honorable Mr. Gokhale in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding, said he trusted that the encouraging words spoken by his Excellency would tend to encourage the members of the Samaj to continue the work of resuscitating the music of India, which had fallen into disuse and neglect.

The Coronation Ode sung by the girl of the high school brought the meeting to a close.

A RANGOON LIBEL ACTION.

RANGOON, JULY 25.

An action for defamation has been commenced by Mr. Augustus L. Lecan, Head Jailor of the Insein Central Jail, against Mr. W. J. Tirlson, editor, printer and publisher of the "Times of Burma" for publishing in the editorial columns of that paper of the 21st May, an article headed "Government and Trade," in which remarks occurred which complainant alleged imputed improper conduct to him.

The district magistrate issued a warrant of arrest against the accused.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN TROUBLE.

GUNNERS DISQUALIFIED AND SUSPENDED.

RANGOON, JULY 25

At a meeting of the Burma Athletic Association, yesterday evening, Gunner Locks of the 16lst R. G. A. football team was disqualified from playing in Burma competitions and Gunner Carvil was suspended for the remainder of the season in a league match between Rangoon Gymkhana and 61st Company R. G. A., on Saturday evening. Locke, goal-keeper, left his post and it is alleged deliberately kicked Cowden, centre forward of the Gymkhana, because the latter charged him when he had the ball in his possession.

A penalty kick was awarded by Lieutenant Lyon, referee, but Carvell promptly kicked the ball into their own net, thus converting against themselves, and walked off the ground contrary to the referee's orders, who was obliged to stop the match.

In addition to the disqualification and suspension of the two players, the Association warned the whole team against a repetition of their violent play under a penalty of being debarred from all competitions in Burma. The team has since scratched for the rest of the League Tournament.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, leaving to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Parry, Lt-Col H E
Cowin, Lt D H F
Christie, Mr J
Rolleston, Mr S
Jose, Mr A W
Spencer, Mr and Miss H
Kline, Mr and Mrs W L (child and infant)
Pope, Mrs R R Miss and Mr (2)
Kelly, Mrs
Latman, Lt J B
Forrest, Mr Bowden
Close, Mr and Mrs J K
Holme, Lieut A S
McCabe, Mr J
Dick Lauder Mr G W
MacCarthy, Maj M J
Arbuthnot, Mrs R
Cookson, Capt M E
Dobbs, Maj A H
Blunt, Lt-Col
Wishart, Mr W B
Robertson, Lt C
Munro, Rev W
Price Rev C
Cunningham, Capt and Mrs and 2 infts
Hopkins, Lt L E
Adamson, Mr
Stockwell, Mr A P
Duckmantz, Mr
Naylor, Mr E T
Robertson, Mr J
Barnes, Mr H C
Odle, Mr W H
Lushington, Mr
Whitebread, Mr and Mrs and infant
Datta, Mr S K
Collins, Mr
Bellham, Mr
Waldock, Mr
Cranen Thompson, Mr C A
Morland, Lt H
Woollaston, Lt F H
Wilkieson, Maj C
Smyth, Col O F
Gorman, Mr P J
Wolmarans, Mr F G A
Collinson, Mrs 5 children and 2 infants

The Durbar "Hall," so called at Delhi will in reality be a huge amphitheatre with rising tiers of seats, roofed but not walled, and will be capable of accommodating 12,000 spectators, everyone of whom will have a clear, uninterrupted view of all that is to be seen. An idea of the size of the structure may be gathered from the fact that the circumference will measure about a quarter of a mile, and that the maximum range over which the Viceroy's voice well need to carry to be heard by those seated farthest from the dais will be about 360 feet. Thirty thousand troops will be drawn up outside in line facing the amphitheatre. With regard to the general arrangement at Delhi, the total extent of ground over which the various camps and buildings will spread (in some cases with unavoidably long intervals of space between) will measure eight miles in length by six miles in breath. As already stated, however, the main routes of communication will be served by the temporary light railway which is being laid down.

THE EARTHQUAKES AT BUNDER ABBAS.

DISTURBANCES FOR EIGHT DAYS.

The B. I. steamer Kilwa, which arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, brings stirring accounts of the seismic disturbances at Bunder Abbas. When the Kilwa arrived at Bunder Abbas on the 17th inst., a sorry spectacle presented itself. All the inhabitants of the town, which number from 3000 to 4000 souls, had left their homes. The majority were encamping on the beach, the wealthier class having provided themselves with tents, and the poorer natives having rigged up for themselves huts of matting. On the far side of the town too, in the plains, was another large encampment. Everywhere were signs of panic, and the whole place seemed to be in a state of fear and excitement. The second officer of the Kilwa, Mr. E. M. Courtney, went ashore and had an opportunity of more closely viewing the state of the town. All the larger and more substantial buildings, including the Governor's residence had suffered severely. Cracks displayed themselves in the walls, and so extensive were they in some instances that residence in the buildings would have been decidedly dangerous. In the poorer part of the town there was plenty of wreckage to be seen.

In the course of a conversation with the Postmaster of Bunder Abbas, Mr. Courtney learned that the shocks commenced on the afternoon of the 9th. Low sub-terrestrial rumblings were heard, the sound appearing to come from the direction of the Island of Kishin across the Gulf. About four o'clock in the afternoon there was a heavy detonation resembling the firing of an immense gun, and in the midst of the reverberations following this warning noise the earth began to undulate and rock violently. The houses threatened to come to the ground and the inhabitants of the town rushed into the open, panic-stricken and terrified. The disturbance lasted for full two minutes, and during the whole of that time a cloud of dust hung over the shaking houses, and here and there a smart and sudden noise like the report of a pistol denoted the cracking of the walls of the more substantial houses. The rumbling sounds continued ominously for some time after this seismic upheaval, but there were no more shocks on that day. Most of the poorer people cleared out of their houses straight away, and in the case of the few European residents of the town, this was absolutely necessary, as their houses seemed likely to crash about their ears. Business places were closed at once, and even after eight days (when the Kilwa arrived at the town) commercial operations were at a standstill.

On the 10th instant, matters were quiet up to about three in the afternoon, when the rumblings commenced again, and this was another shock, though its duration was considerably less than on the previous day. Again, however, there was a scene of panic, and such as had not joined in the exodus on the ninth now left their homes to swell the numbers on the beach and in the plains. There were plenty of exciting incidents of course, and a lot of the panic-stricken natives had narrow escapes, but so far as is known no lives have been lost. A good many people received slight injuries, but these were not due so much to the earthquakes as to their indiscriminate anxiety to get away from the dangerous locality.

The shocks recurred daily, and a curious feature of them was that they took place each day at the same time—that is to say between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. As that time approached the aspect of the natives was most pitiable. The shocks varied in intensity and the poor wretches whose homes were going expected each day to be their last. Up to the seventeenth there had been shocks.

Mr. Courtney had no personal experience of them. He went ashore at two o'clock in the afternoon, and he was back on the Kilwa before the disturbance was due, supposing it came at the same time as on previous occasions. One feature of the occurrences was that there was nothing approaching a tidal wave. This is all the more surprising as in the centre of the upheavals was undoubtedly out at sea and towards the island of Kishin. Had there been anything of this kind the consequences would have been terrible—the encampment on the beach would have been swept away, and the whole population would have perished.

As to the fate of Kishin, Mr. Courtney was unable to learn very much. What vague reports had arrived at Bunder Abbas in regard to the fate of that unfortunate island were not reassuring. It was stated that the whole village was a wreck, but nothing was said as to loss of life. Kishin contains only a native population, where dwellings are of the most primitive description. If therefore the damage has not extended beyond the destruction of these houses, the matter is not serious, but it is to be feared that something more than this has occurred.

Up to the time the town on the 17th, there was another shock, although the upheaval was only of momentary duration. It may therefore be assumed that by this time matters have again assumed a normal aspect.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Consul Wratislaw, British Consul at Bussorah, in his report for 1901, says :—In order to develop, or rather to inaugurate, Russian trade with the Persian Gulf, the Russian Government have granted a subsidy (understood to be fixed at 45 000 per round voyage) to the Russian Steam Navigation Company, to run three steamers a year from Odessa to Bussorah touching en route at ports in the Levant, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. In default, presumably, of a more suitable vessel, the Kornilof, an old steamer of deep draught, small carrying capacity, and heavy working expenses made two voyages out during 1901 arriving at Bussorah in April and November. On the first voyage most of her cargo was discharged into lighters at Muhammerah and Abadan, and a quantity of wood ready sawn for date boxes were landed at Bussorah. On the second visit however less goods were for Bushire, while 15 500 cases of petroleum and wood to the value of 13,000, were discharged there as well as numerous samples, including flour, sugar and matches. As already stated, the market is now greatly overstocked with petroleum. The wood brought on the second voyage consisted mainly of small planks and battens for building purposes, and there seems a good chance of its competing successfully with the bastard teak hitherto imported from Singapore. It is too early at present to pronounce as to the likelihood of the samples leading to trade.

On the first voyage much difficulty was experienced in finding return cargo, but about 2 000£. of freight was earned on the second voyage to Odessa. This consisted principally of dates for the Levant, which have hitherto been carried in British vessels to Port Said and thence transhipped to their ultimate destination. Such cargo can only be relied on as the end of the year after the dates harvest and as other seasons of Russian exports can hardly count on sufficient return freight to make the venture pay as a commercial undertaking. Were the subsidy withdrawn, its immediate collapse is hardly doubtful.

The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" learns from Bussorah that a dispute has arisen between the Vali of the province General Mustapha Nury Pasha, and the English Consul there, Mr. A. C. Wratislaw. The Vali accuses of the Consul of disturbing the peace in the province of Nedj by sowing discord between the two chiefs, Ibn Rashid and Sheikh Mubarak; and he has recommended the Porte to demand the recall of the Consul.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on July 8 :—

Germany is evidently dissatisfied with the "status quo" on the western coast of the Persian Gulf. This is clear from the news from London respecting the steps taken by the Turkish Ambassador to obtain the recognition of the alleged right of the Sultan to a place in the vicinity of Koweit as well as from other intelligences which has reached Vienna. All accounts from that part of Asia Minor whether independent or of German inspiration, agree as to the extreme embarrassment caused to the concessionnaires of the Bagdad Railway by the Koweit difficulty. Abdul Hamit and the Porte have been and are prepared to do everything in their power for such a promising scheme which not only offers great economic advantages, but is at the same time of high strategic importance. Suddenly, however, when the realisation of the project seemed to be secure, it was found that the sovereignty of the Sultan over Koweit, the one really suitable terminus on the Persian Gulf, was denied by the local Sheikh, who had placed himself under British protection. There can be little doubt that the impossibility of finding a satisfactory solution for Koweit is the real cause of the unwonted interest manifested by the Porte in the chronic feuds of the different Arab chiefs which in ordinary circumstances would receive as little attention as to similar occurrences in other parts of the empire. But German prompting fully accounts for the diplomatic activity in London and for the efforts of Turkish officials to create difficulties for the British representatives in Asia Minor. The "Politische Correspondenz" hears from Basra that differences have arisen between the Vali General Mustafa Nuri Pasha, and the British Consul, Mr. Wratislaw, the Vali accusing the latter of disturbing the peace and inciting the chiefs Ibn Rashid and Mubarach to mutual hostilities. The Vali has suggested to competent quarters that the British Government should be asked to recall Mr. Wratislaw.

Another item of news from Constantinople would also seem to originate in the same desire to excite the suspicion of Turkey against England. It runs thus :—Abdullah Pasha, the military commander of the coast territory on the Red Sea, while proceeding to make a tour of inspection, fled on board an English steamer, taking with him all the funds. He is now staying at Aden. The English have thus made an excellent coup, as Abdullah is thoroughly acquainted with the country, and has a large following.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has an old affection of the face which has become so aggravated of late owing to the strain of his labours as to give the eminent financier considerable concern. Mr. Morgan is a firm believer in the therapeutical value of electricity, and he is going to try the value of Professor Finsen's light cure. This is the system which the Queen was instrumental in introducing into the London hospitals, and which has achieved such marvellous results in the treatment of lupus.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

Rear-Admiral Drury having taken over command of the East India Squadron on Saturday last at Colombo, Admiral Bosanquet and staff left Colombo yesterday for England by the Orient liner Omrah. The flagship Highflyer then left for Mauritius. With Admiral Bosanquet on the voyage home are Captain and Mrs. Brock, the Flag-Lieutenant, Secretary, three Secretary's clerks and two sub-lieutenants. The Gunnery Lieutenant Mr. Mawbey having been promoted Commander, will go home on relief. Mr. Crawford, Torpedo Lieutenant, has been appointed No. 1 in his place.

SIR REDVERS BULLER'S COLENSO AND LADYSMITH MESSAGES.

Sir Redvers Buller on July 7th sent the following to the "Times" :—

Sir,—I send you the enclosed document in the exact form in which it has been supplied to me by the Secretary of State for War for publication, and I shall be much obliged if you will publish it in your newspaper together with this letter, as I wish to supplement the document by the remark that I was delighted to receive on December 17 the answer of the Secretary of State for War of December 16, 1899, because it assured me that force, which I had been apprehensive were pledged in another and less important direction, would be at my disposal for operations in Natal.

From Sir R. Buller to the Secretary of State for War, Chieveley Camp, 15th December, 1899.

A serious question is raised by my failure to day. I do not now consider that I am strong enough to relieve Ladysmith. Colenso is a fortress, which, if not captured by a rush could, I think, only be taken by a siege. Within the 8 miles from the point of attack there is no water and in this weather that exhausts Infantry. The place is fully entrenched. I do not think we saw either a gun or a Boer all day, but the fire brought to bear on us was very heavy. The Infantry were willing enough to fight but the intense heat absolutely exhausted them. I consider I ought to let Ladysmith go and to occupy a good position for the defence of South Natal and so let things help us. But I feel I ought to consult you on such a step. 20,000 men, I consider, faced us to-day; both in arms and in position they had the advantage. They admit indeed that they suffered severely, but my men are dispirited because they have not seen a dead Boer. My losses have not been very heavy; much heavier indeed I could have made them, but the moment I failed to get on the run the result would have been the same. It was beaten. I now feel that I cannot say that with my available force I can relieve Ladysmith and I suggest that for me to occupy a defensive position and fight it out in a country better suited to our tactics is the best thing that I can do.

From the Secretary of State for War to General Sir R. Buller.

War Office, 16th December, 1899.

The abandonment of White's force and its consequent surrender is regarded by the Government as a national disaster of the greatest magnitude. We would urge you to devise another attempt to carry out its relief, not necessarily via Colenso, making use of the additional men now arriving if you think fit.

From Sir R. Buller to Sir G. White.

15th December, 1899.

I tried Colenso yesterday but failed; the enemy is too strong for my force, except with siege operations, and those will take one full month to prepare. Can you last so long? If not, how many days can you give me in which to take up defensive position? After which I suggest you firing away as much ammunition as you can, and making best terms you can. I can remain here if you have alternate suggestion, but unaided I cannot break in. I find my Infantry cannot fight more than 10 miles from camp, and then only if water can be got, and it is scarce here.

Note.—In his subsequent message of 17th December, Sir R. Buller said the above message had been signalled correctly, but asked to make the following corrections :—Strike out from "if not, how many" down to "after which" inclusive, and substitute "how many days can you hold out?" Add to end of message "whatever happens, recollect to burn your cipher, decipher, and code books, and all deciphered messages."

17th December, 1899.

Message of 15th December, as altered by that of 16th December, as above.

I tried Colenso yesterday, but failed; the enemy is too strong for my force except with siege operations, and these will take one full month to prepare. Can you last so long? How many days can you hold out? I suggest you firing away as much ammunition as you can, and making best terms you can. I can remain here if you have alternative suggestion, but unaided I cannot break in. I find my Infantry cannot fight more than 10 miles from camp, and then only if water can be got, and it is scarce here. Whatever happens, recollect to burn your cipher, decipher, and code books, and all deciphered messages.

From Sir G. White to Sir R. Buller.

16th December, 1899.

Your suggestion is that you take up a def

Onslow may take Mr. Chamberlain's place at the Empire Coronation Banquet to be held at the Guild hall to-night, but it is no disrespect to his Lordship to say that he cannot be substituted for his chief at the Colonial Premier's Conference. When the proceedings of the Conference are resumed, as all hope they may be very soon, they will be deprived of the counsels of one of their number, Sir J. Gordon-Sprigg, who is hurrying back to the Cape in view of Mr. Chamberlain's courageous refusal to sanction any suspension of the Constitution in that colony. Mr. Chamberlain kept his secret very well, and it was regarded in political circles as a toss up whether he would support Dr. Smartt and Lord Milner or Sir J. Gordon Sprigg and Mr. Sauer. In South Africa the whole of the English Press is dead against Mr. Chamberlain in this matter; here at home outside what may be called Rand circles, there is on the whole a disposition to think that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had acted wisely. There is no doubt that in the decision he has come to, Mr. Chamberlain has been guided very much by the opinions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton.

THE ROYAL FEAST.

If the Gargantuan repast provided last Saturday by the King's liberality to half a million of his poorer metropolitan subjects, was in some cases only a partial success, allowance must be made for the difficulties and certainly no blame can be attached to the Royal Family. From the Prince and Princess of Wales downwards they did their duty nobly, visiting each of the principal dinning places in turn, and conveying with their invariable graciousness words of good will from the sick-chamber of the Royal host. By a happy coincidence on the morning of the great day—great that is for his Majesty's humble guests—Sir Frederick Treves and his colleagues were able to report the King to be out of danger; and this welcome bulletin was by the King's commands communicated to the 500,000 diners at those dinners visited by the Prince of Wales. He himself read the bulletin to the occupants of the dining tables and it was observed that in each case his Royal Highness commenced his few cordial remarks by addressing those present as "my friends." In fact every member of the Royal Family seem to vie with each other in affability and this affability was in at least one case reciprocated by the entire company following vociferous cheers for the King by vigorously singing For He's a jolly "Good Fellow". That familiar post grandial sentiment has often been applied with less appropriateness, and I cannot help thinking that the "Times" had this little incident in mind when in its editorial comments on the dinners it said:—"We have a strong suspicion that even among the 'poorest of the poor', if we could read their hearts, the mere dinner counted for very little in comparison with the thought that the King had given it. The poor are taught a stern philosophy. A good dinner is welcome enough, as a very superior dinner is welcome to those whose dinner is usually good. But it does not shed its cheering influence over a very wide area in either case. The poor man is hungry some time to-morrow, however good the dinner he gets to-day. Give him the dinner unsympathetically, and the chances are that to-morrow, when he is hungry, he thinks of you only as a bloated aristocrat, who has an immensely better dinner for himself every day in the year. But give with the dinner some touch of personal kindness and interest, make the poor man feel that your dinner is only a token of good will, and that you do not think of filling his belly so much as of appealing to the common humanity in him, and then he will be really grateful and will experience a glow, making many poor dinners tolerable". Lord Knollys of Caversham—to call the King's Private Secretary by the name he has adopted on becoming a peer—is the letter he was commanded to address to the Lord Mayor, spoke of everything connected with the dinners having passed off without a single drawback of every kind.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

The new "Order of Merit" or "Order for Merit" for both phrasings are used, is scarcely catching on. The multiplication of orders in this country has already gone too far. There really never ought to have been any other Order than that of the Bath for the decoration of Civil and Military service, and nothing could have been easier than extending it to the inclusion of India and the Colonies within its range of honours. But the inveterate snobbishness of Englishmen—including Scotchmen and Frenchmen—prevent this; and therefore, instead of having as in France one "Order" for the decoration of public servants, the new Order of the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George were successively established. The Star of India was at once monopolised by the Military and Civil services, and then exclusiveness again prevented many others entering it, the order of the Indian Empire was invented expressly for the decoration of meritorious persons outside the Indian Army and Civil Service, and especially men who had rendered India scientific and literary services. It goes without saying that the services, unconvassated, happily in this case, and covenanted have monopolised "The Indian Empire" also—but that is only en passant. It is, seriously speaking, all very reprehensible, and quite un-English, and the tendency of feeling among sensible thoughtful men is to abolish it. The "Order of Merit" should have been thought out, and that in connection with the "Honours List" of a Coronation that was not! Cynics are asking:—"Then are the other honours not for Merit". Then for what Merit! Is it literary and scientific! Then why are a General and an Admiral of neither literary nor scientific face imploded in the scanty list! Apart from the General and Admiral it is not an ideal list—with so many men out of it of far higher claim to those in it, including Englishmen who have received the Prussian Order for Merit. Even in Prussia, where learning and scholarship and science are more intelligently and honestly nourished and honoured than here, the Order is often unworthily given: and more to signify the King's favour than the actual merit of its recipients. Here, where party spirit runs so high, the Order can never be truthfully regarded as anything more than a mark of Court patronage. Many held that Tennyson betrayed the honour of his immortal fellowship when he accepted a peerage. His best admirers were most shocked by it. Perhaps the most ridiculous thing about this multiplication of orders is that as with regard to other things so with them, the old rule holds good—"to him that hath shall be given", and so it happens that for the same service a man gets half a dozen decorations.

CORONATION ENTERTAINMENTS.

Your readers will probably by this have become tired of reading about receptions in honour of the Indian Coronation guests, and to be quite frank, these entertainments are beginning to pall on people here; but I must not omit to mention a highly successful "At Home" held on Monday night in the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall by the National Indian Association. The company was exceptionally large, and included the Maharani of Kuch Behar and her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Mahomed Aslam Khan, the Raja of Bobbili, Raja Pertab Singh of Pertabghar, the Hon Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Faiyaz Ali Khan (North Western Provinces) Shrimant Sompatrao Gaikwad, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and family, Mr. J. N. Tata, Rai Bahadur Gegan Chander Rai, Mr. and Mrs. Ali Akbar, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., several members of the suites of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Major Cox, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir Charles and Miss Stevens, Sir William Rattigan, M. P., and Lady Rattigan, Lady West, Mr. and Mrs. Lesley Probyn, Mrs. Charles Macnaghten, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Giles, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Dr. and Mrs. Dorks, Miss Edge, Mrs. Schatbet M. D., Miss MacDonald, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, distinguished visitors from Boston, U. S. A., and hugely delighted, Colonel and Mrs. Curzon Wyllie, Lady Arnold, the Japanese wife of the author of "The Light of Asia", Sir Juland and Lady Danvers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hancock, Lady Moore, Mrs. B. K. Cama, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Mr. H. Huttman-Johnson, Dr. J. C. Eose, and many others. The hall was very prettily decorated with Indian carpets and hangings, flags, &c., and the scene further brightened by the rich colouring of the Oriental dresses worn by so many of the guests was one of great brilliance. The Neapolitan troupe, without whom no evening party of the National Indian Association now seems to be complete, occupied the stage, whi'e Signor Doddi, well known on the Continent, and Miss Dutt also sang.

IRRIGATION GRANTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir on Monday asked the Indian Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that the Government of India have recently sanctioned a special irrigation grant of 25 lakhs (£166,666 13s. 4d.) to local governments for minor works, such as village wells, tanks, and channels, whether he would state the local governments by whom this money will be received and the approximate amount of grant to each. Lord G. Hamilton replied: Of the special grant of 25 lakhs, 7 lakhs have been already allotted to various provinces. I have not received exact details of the allotments, but the greater part of this sum has been allocated to Bombay. The allotment of the remaining 18 lakhs has not yet so far as I am aware, been made.

LAND REVENUE DEFAULTERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir has also asked the Secretary of State for India to state the number of writs and warrants issued in India against land revenue defaulters during the year ending 31st March last, and the amount which it was thus sought to recover. The hon. member further inquired if the Government of India would consider the expediency of remitting all arrears of land revenue in districts affected by the recent famine. Lord George Hamilton: I am unable to give the information asked for in the first part of the question as the provincial reports for the period referred to have not yet reached me. The Government of India have already remitted all arrears of land revenue due to drought in the distressed districts and they are not prepared to go further than this.

THE KING.

HIS MAJESTY'S RAPID RECOVERY.

THE Palace gates were almost deserted on Saturday (July 5) when the welcome news was circulated that the King was out of danger. Scarcely a dozen people had assembled to read the bulletin. As it was officially announced on Friday that the reduction in the number of bulletins would probably date from Sunday there is reason to believe that his Majesty's recent progress has been even more rapid than was thought likely.

Throughout the Metropolis the good news that the danger was past created the liveliest satisfaction, and in many quarters there was talk of illuminating town. Many telegrams of congratulation have been received at Buckingham Palace.

The morning bulletin on Sunday, published at nine o'clock, as last Sunday, in order that copies might be exhibited in the churches all over the country before Divine service, and this was the only one for the day.

In the quietude of the sick room his Majesty is said to have derived considerable amusement from the many myths and fabrications which have appeared in certain sections of the Press in reference to his illness. The fact that such matter is permitted to come under his notice would be alone sufficiently reassuring. The King now reads a great deal. He sees many of the newspapers and enjoys various books in addition. At present his visitors are members of his own family only, and he obtains great benefit from the enforced physical quiet which his operation has necessarily entailed. Too strain of daily work and worry and the cares of State are entirely suspended for the present, so that bodily rest is assisted by mental repose.

The Queen drove out in an open carriage on Friday afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Aosta, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince George of Greece. The Queen appeared decidedly better than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The drive lasted about an hour, and was up Constitution-hill, through Hyde Park, and back by way of Constitution hill to the Palace.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

Several striking references to the King were made at the Independence Day dinner in Paris on Friday. Mr. Francis Kimber, the president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, in welcoming the guests, indicated (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that the Paris celebration of the Fourth of July had this year been threatened by two events. First of all, through circumstances of an exceptional grandeur, the influx of travelling Americans, instead of making for the Continent, as it was wont at this time of the year, had centred on England, among a people kindred to their own by ties which were imperishable, and which were such that they would withstand the vicissitudes of nations, and which caused Americans to mourn with great Britain in times of affliction, and to rejoice with her when occasion arose, such as at the present moment, when the outlook in the condition of health of King Edward was so much more satisfactory than a few days ellnes.

Senator Chauncey Depew, who was warmly received, replying to the toast of the guests, spoke as follows:—

"First, before we let ourselves loose, as it were, in the hilarity, enthusiasm, and joyousness of the occasion, we extend to King Edward VII. and the English people our profoundest sympathies upon the calamity which interrupted their great pageant and ceremonial. In the tragic events which deprived the United States of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, the first and tenderest messages which came to a stricken people were from Queen Victoria and King Edward, expressing not only their own feelings, but that of their people, Americans, in reciprocal sympathy of that sentiment, every where to-day, in the midst of their own joy, extend to the stricken King, to his family, and to his people their tenderest regards and best wishes for his recovery."

Consul-General Gowdy, speaking of President Roosevelt, said he was sympathetic in his nature. No one felt more than he the joys and sorrows of other nations. He was deeply touched by the sad news of the illness of the able and popular King of England, and no nation more than the American people wished for his Majesty's complete restoration to health, and that he might enjoy a long and happy reign.

KAISER AND THE KING.

The Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Count von Bismarck were present on Saturday evening at an entertainment given by the North German Regatta Association and Lubeck Yacht Club at Travemunde. After having distributed the prizes awarded for the yacht race from Kiel to Travemunde, the Emperor read a telegram from King Edward's physician saying that his Majesty was now on the road to certain recovery. The Emperor then called for three cheers for the King of England.

AUTUMN AND WINTER CORONATIONS.

In view of the possibility that the Coronation may after all take place this autumn it may be noted (says the "Times") that the fixing of a date for the ceremony in September or October would be no new departure; for since the accession of William the Conqueror in 1066 four British monarchs have been crowned in September and six in October. William Rufus was crowned on September 26, 1087; Richard I. on September 3, 1189; Henry III. on October 28, 1216; Henry IV. on October 13, 1399; Henry VII. on October 30, 1485; Queen Mary on October 1, 1553; George I. on October 20, 1714; George II. on October 11, 1727; George III. on September 21, 1760; William IV and Queen Adelaide on September 8, 1831. William the Conqueror himself was crowned on Christmas day, 1066; while other cases of December Coronations are those of Stephen, who was crowned on St. Stephen's Day, December 26, 1135, and of Henry II. and Queen Eleanor, who were crowned on December 19, 1154. Edward I. and Queen Eleanor went through the same ceremonial on August 19, 1274.

KING'S DINNERS.

THE [illegible] of the poor of London were entertained by the King on Saturday in various centres of the Metropolis.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left York House exactly at noon and proceeded to Fulham, which was their first place of call. Representing as they did the King and Queen, their visits to various dining centres were attended with considerable state and circumstance. A procession was formed at York House, headed by the Horse Guards Blue, and followed by two mounted footmen in the Royal livery. The Prince and Princess rode in a semi-State carriage with Lord Chesham. Another carriage contained Sir William Garrington, Viscount Crichton, and the Countess of Bradford. Another detachment of Horse Guards brought up the rear. A cheer of unusual heartiness went up as the cavalcade moved smartly off. Prince Edward of York and his little brother at the doorway waved fare well to their parents.

"A GARDEN PARTY."

It might have been a garden-party at Bishop's Park, Fulham, so picturesque was the scene that met the eye. All round the vicinity of the grounds the houses were gaily decorated, the buses that came anyway near had flags flying from their poles, and the policemen wore their white gloves. In the park itself triumphal arches were erected at different points and bunting displayed along the chief avenue. Two distinctions attached to the dinner. In the first place it was the largest open-air entertainment of the day, and secondly it was to have the honour of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Guests alone numbered 14,000, and with 2,000 assistants and privileged people who were allowed to witness the proceedings the total number in the Park could not have fallen much short of 17,000 people. At an early hour in the morning the workers were busy giving the finishing touches to the arrangements. Some of them were busy by seven o'clock, and the bulk of them were hard at work at nine o'clock preparing for the King's guests,—quite a labour of love, but entered into with real enthusiasm. They were the servants of the King, and that was enough to inspire them at all; but they were also helping to make thousands of dull lives happy for at least one day. We are told to regard nothing as perfect, but if ever anything approached to the ideal it was the arrangements which were made by those responsible for the assembling and the entertaining of those fourteen thousand people. Two hundred tables were arranged so that the diners while enjoying the good things would be able to get a glimpse of the river, on which the brilliant sunshine played. In accordance with the instructions on their tickets, the guests began to arrive about half-past eleven. They were immediately taken in hand by the stewards and passed along, the colour on their ticket enabling them to get to their seats with the minimum of difficulty. It was evident from the appearance of the people that the committees had been very comprehensive in their selection, including not only the very poor but also those who could not be regarded as within that appellation. They were all seated by a few minutes past twelve, and the sight which that long line of well-filled tents presented was one not to be readily forgotten. The people had come in their best attire, which meant a good deal in some cases, and they were as happy as kings and queens. They were looking forward to the excellent repast which was shortly to be set before them, but from their conversation it was evident that the prospect of seeing the Prince and Princess was also a source of pleasure to them.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES.

Their Royal Highnesses were due to reach the Park at half-past twelve, and they were well up to time. They had driven to an open landau from town under an escort of the Blues. Entering the Park by the Putney Bridge they were met by the Bishop of London, Sir Thomas Lipton, the Mayor, and other civic dignitaries. After a brief ceremony in which the Mayor and others were presented to their Royal Highnesses and the Princess accepted a bouquet, their Royal Highnesses left the carriage and were conducted along the avenue on which the tables abutted. The dinner was just being served. The stewards were bringing on the hot roast beef and the steaming potatoes, and before each dinner, on spotless white cloth, lay a plentiful supply of bread. Immediately the word goes round that the Prince and Princess had arrived the guests forgot their appetites and rose to greet their Royal Highnesses.

It was not expected that their Royal Highnesses would leave their carriage, and therefore the pleasure of seeing them on foot passing along quite close to the tables was evidently greatly appreciated by the diners. There was a regular hurricane of cheers. When the Prince and Princess reached a point near the centre of the line a halt was made. The Bishop of London raised his hand for silence, and instantly there was a hush over all. His Lordship said that by request of the Prince grace would be offered, after which his Royal Highness would read a bulletin. The Bishop having asked a blessing on the gathering, his Royal Highness addressing the people as "My friends," said the King had commanded him to read the bulletin, which appears in another column. The reading was punctuated with cheers and expressions of joy, and when his Royal Highness announced that the doctors considered his Majesty to be out of danger, there was a wild scene of enthusiasm. Continuing their inspection, the Royal party closely scanned the arrangements that had been made, and bestowed many gracious smiles which gave his Majesty's poor guests no little joy. At various points along the line young folk were assembled and sang as their Royal Highnesses passed along. At the close of their visit their Royal Highnesses walked as far as the Bishop's Avenue entrance, where they rejoined their carriage, and drove off cheered to the echo.

A GOOD MEAL.

To the Bishop of London, we learn, the Prince and Princess of Wales expressed their great pleasure at what they had seen. His Royal Highness adding that he was sorry the King himself was not able to attend. The guests were so full up of the sight to which they had just been treated that it was some time before they settled down to the repast. Everything connected with the dinner was of the best, and there was no question about the people enjoying it. The best proof of that was to be found in the hearty way in which they discussed all the good things. Beer was provided for those who desired it, but they were in no way encouraged to take it. Special temperance tents had been erected, and the people could have almost any kind of non-alcoholic drinks.

After the dinner the entertainment was continued by a programme of music, a number of well-known artistes giving their services gratuitously.

"PASSED OFF ADMIRABLY."

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS TO THE WORKERS.

The King has caused the following letter to be sent to the Lord Mayor:—

"Buckingham Palace, July 6, 1902.

"Dear Lord Mayor,—I am commanded by the King to inform your Lordship he has learnt with great pleasure from the various reports which he asked might be sent to him that everything in connection with his Coronation dinner yesterday passed off admirably, and without a single drawback of any description. It is especially gratifying to his Majesty to hear that no accidents occurred. The King feels that this satisfactory result is largely due to the foresight, energy, care, and powers of organisation shown by those who, at his request, were good enough to undertake the difficult work connected with the dinners. His Majesty desires me therefore, to express his warm thanks to your Lordship, to the committees and sub-committees, to the mayors of the metropolitan boroughs, and to everybody who worked under them, for their invaluable assistance, as well as to the artists who generously gave their gratuitous services, and to all those who kindly waited on the guests. I am further commanded to repeat how sincerely his Majesty regretted his inability to be present at any of his dinners, and how deeply also he has been touched by the loyal and kind feeling so universally displayed when the bulletin of yesterday morning was read out at the various dining places. The King has been likewise greatly moved by the hundreds of telegrams of thanks and good wishes which have been sent to his Majesty from every district in which the dinners have taken place.—I remain, dear Lord Mayor, yours very truly,

"Francis Knollys."

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES'S THANKS.

The Lord Mayor received the following telegram from the Prince of Wales on Saturday evening:—

"York House, 5.35 p.m.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have just returned from visiting the King's dinners in East London. H.R.H. wishes me to inform your Lordship that the programme was carried out without a hitch, thanks to the excellent arrangements for which I am to express H.R.H.'s best thanks to your Lordship, the respective Mayors, and to all others concerned. It will be long before their Royal Highnesses forget the hearty welcome given to them throughout the long route traversed.—A. Bigge."

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE FEAST.

A little ragged girl, perspiring and hopeful, sidled up to one of the carving benches at the Olympia, and presented a dinner ticket. "Mother cannot come, sir," she said appealingly; "father is in hospital, and she has gone to see him." They loaded her arms with food, and a big policeman cleared the way for her to the gates, where three little expectant urchins waited her.

At Paddington an old man named Unwin who was present with his wife then a girl at a feast given at Cambridge in honour of Queen Victoria's Coronation was introduced to the Duchess of Argyle.

From the guests assembled at Queen's Hall, Buckingham-gate, there was sent to the King's sick room a beatiful bouquet, with the hope that his Majesty would "look on their humble tribute on this first day of convalescence." A reply was received assuring the gathering that the flowers would be at once presented to his Majesty.

As Princess Christian was passing along the tables at the Agricultural Hall the oldest woman present—she was over eighty years of age—tottered towards her Royal Highness and proffered a bouquet which the Princess accepted with "Thank you; you are very kind. I am so grateful."

Some of the guests at Avondale Park, Notting Dale, did not forget the police in their votes of thanks. "Three cheers for the police" shouted one; "they have been very good to us to-day; they have not locked us up," and the sentiment found a ready response.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

CAB HORSE SLIPS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

We regret to learn that Mr. Chamberlain met with a cab accident in Whitehall on Monday, (July 7), His head was severely cut.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says Mr. Chamberlain was driving along Whitehall in a hansom cab in the direction of Charing Cross at five minutes to four, when the horse slipped just by the Canadian Arch. The right hon. gentleman was thrown forward with great violence, his forehead knocking against the glass window, which was shattered to atoms.

With assistance Mr. Chamberlain alighted from the cab when it was seen that his head was bleeding profusely. A police-constable advised him to at once have medical treatment, and helping Mr. Chamberlain into a hansom accompanied him to the surgeon's.

Inquirers at Charing cross Hospital on Tuesday morning whither Mr. Chamberlain was taken after his cab accident, were informed that the right hon. gentleman had had a good night.

The following bulletin was issued at half-past eleven on Tuesday: "Mr. Chamberlain's progress essential, and he will remain at the hospital for the present.

The decision to retain the patient in the hospital was a precautionary measure and nothing more. As it was obvious that the Colonial Secretary will not be able to resume his active duties for the present it was considered that no good could possibly result from moving him forthwith. The right hon. gentleman unhesitatingly submitted to the opinion of his medical advisers in the matter.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning Mrs. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain visited the Colonial Secretary at the hospital. Mrs. Chamberlain was carrying two or three very comfortable-looking cushions and a large bunch of magnificent flowers.

The Prince of Wales also sent to the hospital to inquire how Mr. Chamberlain was progressing, and among the other callers were Lord Georgs Hamilton Mr. Ritchie, Sir Henry and Lady Stanley, and Mr. Alfred Austin.

Dr. Maclagan, Mr. Chamberlain's regular medical attendant, called and had a consultation with the hospital doctors in view of an early removal of the Colonial Secretary to his home.

The Central News understands that Mr. Chamberlain is proving a most amenable patient, and although restrictions for insuring quietness are imposed by his medical attendants the right hon. Gentleman is in the best of spirits.

The wound is progressing most favourably—"beautiful" was the word used to the Central News reporter. It is an inch and a half long and about half an inch deep, and running in an oblique direction to the bone. Not a trace of broken glass was discovered when it was cleansed and stitched, which goes to disprove the statement that the cut was produced by Mr. Chamberlain's head going through the glass of the cab shutter. If that had been so the wound would have been much more dangerous than is turned out to be.

There has been no concussion or compression of the brain and the shock will prove no more dangerous in Mr. Chamberlain's case than in that of a younger man. The only complication that may now ensue is the possibility of the wound becoming septic. That danger will pass for two or three days, but the surgeons attending Mr. Chamberlain have not the least anticipation of such an eventuality, and are quite satisfied with the progress of the wound.

AUSTRIAN SYMPATHY.

Vienna, Tuesday, July 8.—In an article on Mr. Chamberlain's mishap the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" says the news of the accident will cause a great sensation among Englishmen and Colonists in the Colonies. During the last few years no name has been oftener in people's mouths than his, and in the eyes of the public abroad he has been the embodiment of British policy. It was only quite recently that Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply to the Governor of Cape Colony, showed himself to be not only a man a fearless energy, but one who could spare the feelings of others and be conciliatory. This is statesmanlike and prudent, and proves that Mr. Chamberlain takes a broad view of his task. This step will influence in his favour many of the Colonial Secretary's opponents in England and many of his critics on the Continent.—Reuter.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—July 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTD IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col T C Pears, Indian Staff Corps, B
Lieut M L Ferrar, Indian Staff Corps, B
Lieut G A Jamieson, 16th B Lancers
Mr J J McLean, B Cov
Mr F S A Brook, B Cov
Mr C E K Miller, B
Mr C G Lissant, B
Mr R Lewis, B
Mr J C Morgan, B
Mr A W N Pope, B
Mr W Hawkins, B
Mr R A Kerr, B
Mr P F Wickham, B
Mr A W S James, B
Mr S A J Keatinge, B
Mr A G Bourne, M
Mr N Cordell, M
Mr S D Pears, M
Col W B Wilson, Indian Staff Corps
Capt H Jones, Indian Staff Corps
Lieut W J Lambert, 2nd Lancers, Hyd Cont
Engr T R Wakefield, R I M
Engr H C Sharvell R I M

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major F E Bradshaw, Indian Staff Corps, B, 3 mo M C
Major J H B Eckford, 1st B I, 6 weeks
Capt A S H Tred, 11th B, Lancers, to await result of Staff College examination
Mr J Deaman, B Cov, 1 week's furl
Mr S A J Keatinge, B, special leave to Nov 27, 1902, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr H Costley, 5th M I, 3 mo
Mr H D C Reilly, M Cov, 2 mo M C
Capt E B Barratt, 34th P I, 4 days
Major L P Chapman, R E, 1 week
Capt D Peart, Indian Staff Corps, 2 mo
Capt A G W Moore, Indian Staff Corps, 11 days
Lieut W R Daniel, Devonshire Regt, for Indian Staff Corps, 2 mo
Second Lieut M H L Morgan, Unattached List, for Indian Staff Corps, 3 mo
Lieut G H Finnis, R I M, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S F Crooker, 9th B Lancers
Mr H C Moore, B, Cov
Mr J Denman, B, Cov
Mr M Radique, B, Cov
Mr W Tennon, B, Cov
Mr W J Baldwin, B
Capt A G W Moore, 2nd M Lancers
Mr P L Moore, M, Cov
Mr H C Daniel, M
Lieut Col J W Tulloch, 26th Bo I
Mr W Dolerot, Bo Cov
Capt E B Barratt, 34th Punjab Pioneers
Lieut-Col A C O'Donnell, 1st Batt 28th Garhwal Rifles
Lieut-Col J W Rogers, I M S
Maj H G Burton, 4th Sikhs
Capt C H Watson, I M S

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the tooth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "soda, and I find them most convenient and portable."

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ROB ROY PENS
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
SOLD by all STATIONERS.

Something Worth Reading.

Mr. R. Swift, 13 Beaconsfield Road, Leyton, Essex, writes:
"My wife was troubled for a long time with pain in the side; medical assistance was employed in vain. After using only half the contents of a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm, this malady was removed in a few days. My little box has since afforded me the means of administering ease to three cases.—In fact, a very severe attack of facial neuralgia with almost immediate relief; 2d, a severe toothache; 3d, a young man having fallen from his van while leading it picked his pocket on one broad application of the Oriental Balm, pain, stiffness and swelling soon passed away and were forgotten." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists

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Everything was tried for my dyspepsia. A physician gave me soda, mint and rhubarb, whiskey and peppermint and a diet of oatmeal, with no relief. A few bottles of Nature's Herbal Extract relieved my trouble. The pain, heartburn, etc., has disappeared. I have no doubt of a permanent cure.
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY, 11.

A THUNDERBOLT INDEED.

GREAT events come quickly. Many odd sidelights have been thrown on the remarkable suddenness of the decision to operate upon the King and postpone the Coronation. Sir Frederick Treves, a few days before the day on which he was to perform the greatest duty perhaps of his life, had fixed the Monday for a photographer to call at his house to take his portrait, and on the same day he postponed a lecture he was to deliver at the London Hospital, remarking that he was likely to be busy on Tuesday. The next morning a telephone message reached the hospital that Sir Frederick was to operate on the King that day—a message so sudden and startling that it was not believed until an hour or two later a Royal carriage drove up to the hospital for the King's nurse. It is significant, too, of the suddenness of the change in arrangements that a nobleman connected with the Royal house by marriage suspected nothing amiss the night before.

THE CAMERA AND THE CROWN.

In these days, when the camera misses nothing, it may seem hardly credible that there is only one King in the world who has been photographed wearing his crown. Yet it is so. King Oscar is the exception. No more democratic King sits on a throne than he, and his memoirs, which he is writing for posthumous publication, will probably be more appreciated by ordinary folk than the memoirs of Royalty usually are. They will tell, no doubt, of King Oscar's dinner with the sailors at West India Docks, when, calling by chance at the Tempel House as the dinner bell rang, his Majesty asked leave to sit down with the men and talked with English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and Dane, each in his own tongue. We shall be told, too, perhaps, on the authority of the King himself, of his meeting with M. Gaston Bonnier, the famous botanist, whom the King met botanising near Stockholm when out himself on a similar occupation. Their mutual interest led to conversation, and M. Bonnier, not recognising the King, suggested a lunch at an inn. "No; come home with me, said King Oscar, and as they reached the palace gate the famous botanist, realising the identity of his friend, begged a thousand pardons and became reluctant to enter. "I'm sorry, said his Majesty, but I happen to be the King of this country, and this is the only place I've got to entertain anybody in. M. Bonnier was at his ease, and the two went in and talked botany for the rest of the afternoon.

A SOLDIER AND A PREMIER.

One of the least known of the Empire's Premiers now in London is Sir Albert Hime, the soldier who went out to Natal, and became the first man in the Colony. I am not, like those about me, personally known to you, he said at a recent banquet to the Premiers, where he sat next to General Buller; but perhaps before we go home again you will have seen too much of me. It is not likely. Sir Albert, though a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Prime Minister, is the most genial and homely of men, on the friendliest terms with everybody, and he never forgets, now that he is the first man in Natal, that he was once the head of the engineering works of the garden colony. He helped to survey the boundary between Natal and the Orange River Colony, and when Natal became a fledged British Colony Colonel Hime retired into private life. But he was far too useful a man to be living to himself, and the colonists elected him to Parliament and made him at length Prime Minister. He is fond of speaking of My colony, and looks forward to the day when Natal will be a coaling station for the British Navy.

TWO THOUSAND MILES IN A PAPER BOAT.

Two thousand miles at sea in a paper boat sounds like an idea from Jules Verne, but last Monday reminded us that it is really the expression of a fact. On this day in 1874 a brave man left Quebec on a scientific voyage in an 18-feet canoe, and on reaching Troy, on the Hudson River, he changed his wooden canoe for a paper one, one-eighth of an inch thick, and weighing less than sixty pounds. In this vessel Mr. Nathaniel H. Bishop accomplished his purpose, covering two thousand miles at sea, under conditions as varied as those of the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Bishop, a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, added considerably to the sum of knowledge concerning the natural and artificial water-courses of the continent, and his account of his voyage is valuable for geographical and scientific reasons. But it is interesting to the ordinary man chiefly because of the proof it affords of the astonishing capacities of paper.

THE POWER OF PAPER.

How many people, as they read this paragraph, imagine that the paper on which it is printed is strong enough to build a house with. That is only one way of saying that paper houses are not by any means unknown. A Russian nobleman has upon his estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a paper house of sixteen rooms, built in New York at a cost of eighty thousand roubles, and its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building. Bergen, in Norway, has a church built of paper, seating a thousand people, and there was some talk not many years ago of paper wheels for railway trains. We have not yet begun to ride on paper railway but paper bicycles have been made to work, paper sails for ships are not unknown, and there are such things as paper gas-pipes. There seems, indeed, no end to the possibilities of paper—on paper.

DINNER FOR HALF A MILLION, PLEASE!

The King's guests ate the biggest dinner on record no doubt, on Saturday; it is not easy to recall a precedent for half a million people sitting down to dinner as the guests of one man. Queen Alexandra, as Princess of Wales, entertained a party which would have overcrowded every house in Nottingham, but the King's dinner is 50 per cent bigger. It is, indeed, too big to be quite as impressive to the eye as some famous feasts that have gone before—as, for instance, the wonderful C.I.V. dinner in a marquee covered with eleven thousand square yards of canvas, with a floor made up of nine miles of planks. The King himself sat down once at a London dinner where three thousand guests were present, and at which, among other things too weighty and numerous to mention, two whole calves and one big disappeared, along with eight sirloins of roast beef and the necks of three hundred tender lambs.

MINE HOST OF WYNNSTAY.

Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the popular lieutenant-colonel, ex-M.P., and Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, has the documentary record, no doubt, of one of the biggest dinners ever given at a country seat either north or south of the Tweed. In the days when George the Third was king the baronet of Wynnstay Park entertained fifteen thousand guests on his estate. Three coachfuls of cooks journeyed to Wynnstay from London—not a mean achievement in itself and the scene in the park was long remembered. There were on the tables 300 oxen, pigs, and sheep, 300 chickens, and the same number of fowls, 421 salmon, 37 turkeys, 109 lobsters, 720 trout, 200 crawfish, 60 barrels of pickled oysters, 166 hams, 110 ox tongues, 350 fruit and meat pies, 125 plumpuddings, 300 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bundles of asparagus, and hundreds of pounds of meats and fruits of various kinds. There must have been, indeed, something like twenty tons on food at this monster feast, and one wonders where the jugs and glasses come from to hold six thousand gallons of ale, 150 gallons of milk, 100 quarts of cream, and 20 quarts of oyster sauce.

A TWOPENNY TUBE-FUL OF MATCHES.

Twenty thousand mayors of France dined not long ago in the Paris Tuileries Gardens at tables which, if placed end to end, would have taken up every inch of the "Twopenny Tube." Twelve tent kitchens, each with a staff of thirty chefs, cooks, and potboys, were established for the mayoral feast, and the army of waiters was 3,000 strong. It was a magnificent day for the caterers. "Four hundred huge Lyons sausages," we are told, "were cut up into 44,000 slices, 3,000 fowls and 2,500 ducks were roasted, without counting 500 sirloins of beef, 1,800 pheasants, 5,700lb. of salmon, 18,000lb of butter, 6,000lb. of grapes, 18,000 peaches, and 15,000 pears. Fifty thousand bottles of wine, champagne, and mineral waters were ready in case any one of the twenty thousand mayors wanted a drink."

GOLDEN GLUTTONS.

There have been more costly dinners than the King's. A Mayor of New York entertained forty friends a few years ago at a cost of £250 per head. The room was fitted up as an Arcadian glade, and on all sides fountains played and swans disported themselves on miniature lakes. The plates and goblets were of gold, and, as in the famous banquets of ancient Rome, the guests plucked as they sat the overhanging grapes. There was a king's dinner once in the City at which Lord Mayor Dick Whittington burned bonds given by the King to the value of sixty thousand pounds, and it is written that one of the Roman Emperors entertained his friends at banquets which emptied the royal treasury at the rate of £140,000 a week.

A KING'S TWO THOUSAND COOKS.

A small party of friends in London some years ago sat down to a dinner which cost £23 per guest, and in 1890 a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, to which twelve gentlemen sat down, cost £180. There were fifteen courses at a pound apiece. The Lord Mayor's banquet, which usually costs between two and three thousand pounds, seems paltry enough after this, but it is, in truth, magnificent—if one may so abuse the word as to apply it to a great gastronomic feat. Westminster Hall, which was to have been the dining place of Lords and Commoners on Coronation Day, has been the scene of many expensive feasts. Richard II. feasted ten thousand people there at a dinner which lasted eight hours, and which must have caused the King's two thousand cooks much worry.

JERRY EKE AND HIS CALF.

Most of us live for something, and there are men who live to eat. So did Nicholas Wood, "the champion eator of Kent" in the seventeeth century, who ate "six penny wheaten loaves, three sixpenny veal pies, one pound of fresh butter, a pack household loaf, and a good dish of thorn-backs, and then expressed himself unsatisfied." So, too, did Jerry Eke, the Norfolk glutton, of whom Dr. Jessop tells us. It was Jerry who wagered to eat a whole calf at a sitting. The calf was made up into seventeen pies, and Jerry was called in and told to begin. Pie after pie disappeared, and at the tenth the glutton paused. "I say, master," said he, "I ain't got nothing to say agin them pies; I likes 'em amazin'—only don't you think it time I began that there calf?"

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Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
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MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, E. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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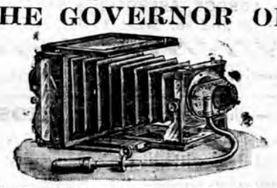

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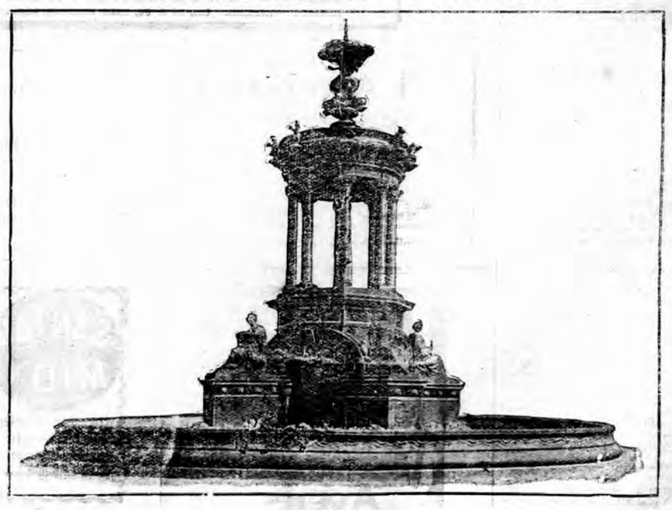

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